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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
* MAY 11 1919 *

HARRIS' SEEDS

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
MORETON FARM COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



Grown on Moreton Farm

Free Seeds Worth 25c with a \$1.00 Order

If your order includes seeds in *packets*, paid for at our regular list price, amounting to \$1.00 you may select extra seeds in *packets* to the value of 25c. and they will be sent free with the other seeds.

We do not allow any extra seeds unless the order includes seeds in *packets* to the amount of at least \$1.00. If the seeds ordered in *packets* amount to \$2.00 you may select extra seeds in *packets* to the amount of 70 cents. This offer does not apply to collections of seeds sold at reduced price or "Special offers" for a number of *packets* at less than regular list price. We can give no extra seeds with these collections.

PLEASE NOTE. This offer applies to orders for seeds in *packets* only and not to seeds ordered by the ounce, ¼ pound, 2 pounds, ½ pint, pint or quart. The extra seeds selected must be in *packets* only (not ounces, pounds, etc.) Please put the extra seeds you select separate on the order from the seeds you pay for. (Do not include any "Special offers" at reduced prices.)

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Flower Seeds and Flowering Plants

Miscellaneous



Harvesting Radish Seed at Moreton Farm

SEEDS THAT "MAKE GOOD"

MANY gardeners, especially those who have only a small garden for their own family use, do not pay enough attention to the *quality* of the seeds they buy. The seeds are put in packets with a bright colored picture on them and are purchased at the corner store of a dealer who knows no more about seeds than we do about drugs. The consequence is they get seeds of indifferent quality. They satisfy a large number of people who do not know what it is to use really well-grown and carefully "bred" seeds, such as are demanded by the more experienced professional gardeners whose living depends upon what their gardens produce.

Why not get the best? It is a little more trouble of course to order seeds away from home, but if you buy them of the right houses, the results will be so much better that you will never go back to the old way.

The difference between really good seeds, and those of ordinary quality, is not only in the stronger vitality, but more in the quality and uniformity of the crop produced.

Carelessly grown cabbage seed, for instance, will produce heads of very uneven size and shape, and many that are so poor that they are worthless, while well grown seeds will produce heads of uniform shape and quality, and the yield is consequently much higher. The same is true of all vegetable and flower seeds.

If you want the best that can be produced you must get the best seeds that can be grown.

It is no easy matter to raise really high class seeds. It requires a lot of painstaking care, and a thorough knowledge of the principles of plant

breeding to get the best results. A large part of the seeds produced are raised with little regard to the principles of breeding, such as are practiced by the best growers. While such seed will *grow* it can hardly be expected to produce the highest type plants.

How Harris' Seeds are Raised

A great many of the seeds are raised on our own farm where the selection and breeding is carried on under Mr. Harris' own personal supervision, and every step is guarded with the greatest care so that mixing through cross fertilization of the flowers, or by careless handling is reduced to the minimum.

It is hardly possible to describe the many details involved in producing the many different kinds of seeds we raise, as each presents a different problem.

To give an idea of some of the methods employed in breeding plants we will take tomatoes for example. The point is to get a certain type of tomato that will produce large, smooth fruit, bear well and ripen early. To start with, a few plants that seem to be the nearest to the desired type are selected. Each plant is given a special number and the seeds from each are saved separately and given a number to correspond with the plants. The characteristics of each plant are noted, as each one is slightly different from all the others.

The next season the plants from the numbered lots of seed are set out in separate rows so they can be easily compared. If it is found that one number produces fruit superior in all

respects to the others, seed is saved from the best plant of that number and again numbered as before.

By keeping this breeding process up for a few years we get marked improvements in many respects.

The process followed in breeding other plants is somewhat different but the idea is the same: that is, to select the strain that "breeds true" to the desired type and discard everything else.



This photograph shows the improvement in shape and size of a variety of peppers, (Harris' Earliest) by four years breeding.

The pepper on the right shows the average shape and comparative size of the fruit when we started improving it. The one on the left represents the average of the crop now.



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



BUYING DIRECT FROM THE GROWER

While it is possible to save money in buying seeds direct from first hands, yet that is not the only important advantage. The first thing to be considered is **quality**. The man who raises seeds himself and knows just what he is selling is in a much better position to furnish seeds of purity and high quality than a dealer who has to depend upon others to raise seeds for him, or who buys them of other dealers.

We do not send out seeds to be sold in stores, and **Harris' quality** can only be obtained by sending orders direct to us. In this way you will get seeds that are fresh, of strong vitality, true to name and "high-bred"—as well bred as a Jersey cow, or prize Shropshire sheep.

A DISTINCT ADVANTAGE.

There is one point about Harris' seeds that is different from others.

The seeds are tested and the per cent. that grows is marked on the label like this.

| |
|--|
| <p>According to our Tests 96 per cent. of this seed germinates</p> |
|--|

The way it is done is to count 50 or 100 seeds and put them in a seed testing apparatus or in soil in a greenhouse where they are kept moist and warm. When they have had sufficient time to germinate the number that have sprouted is recorded and from this it is a simple matter to tell just the per cent. that will grow. This percentage is marked on each bag of that particular lot of seed that is sold (except in small packets).

The advantage is that when a gardener starts to sow seeds he can easily tell how thick to put them in. If he did not know what proportion of the seeds will grow there would be no way of telling how much seed to use to get the right number of plants in the row. The consequence is that in order to be sure of enough plants, most people sow twice or three times as much seed as necessary. If the seed is good this not only is a waste of seed, but also a waste of labor in thinning out the plants.

All this can be avoided by using Harris' seeds and noting what per cent. will germinate. If the seed is marked 70% it must be sown a little thicker, and if marked 50% it must be sown twice as thick as necessary for seed that is 100% good.

There is so much seed sold that is less than 50% good that gardeners have to sow all seeds too thick in order to be sure to get enough plants from the few lots that are of low vitality.

To avoid waste and uncertainty, use Harris' seeds.

TRUE DESCRIPTIONS.

The descriptions of varieties given in this catalogue are made from notes taken on our own grounds, and are as true as we can make them. The illustrations are made from photographs taken largely at Moreton Farm, and truly represent actual plants, flowers, etc., as they grow here.

NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS.

It is a well-known fact that corn raised in the South where the seasons are long and hot will not mature when planted in the Northern states. Even corn that is raised in the North if grown in the South a few years soon acquires the long-season habit and matures later each year.

The same is true of other plants, such as tomatoes, peppers, melons, etc. Seed of the same varieties raised in the North will mature much earlier than when the seed is raised even as far south as Philadelphia, or Southern Illinois.

Harris' Seeds are Northern grown. We are situated on the northern border of the United States, close to the shores of Lake Ontario. The seasons are short, so everything must mature quickly or get injured by frost.

Seeds raised here are far better for New England, New York, Michigan and the Northwest than seeds raised farther South. Even for the South, where earliness is desired, Northern grown seeds are superior.

When raised in the North, only the earliest corn, the earliest melons, peppers, etc., mature, and are saved for seed, while in the South the late plants mature seed. The part of the crop that matures earliest is often sold on the market while prices are high, and seed is saved from the late maturing plants. This soon produces a strain of seed that matures so late that it is useless for the Northern parts of the country.

TRIAL GROUNDS.

Aside from raising seed crops at Moreton Farm, we conduct extensive trials of vegetables, flowers, and farm seeds. New varieties are planted side by side with standard kinds. Many of them prove to be old kinds with new names, and others do not show any marked superiority over the standard varieties, but once in a while we find a new variety of vegetable or flower of real value. These we offer our customers as soon as we can obtain a sufficient stock of seed.

Some of the very best and most valuable varieties of vegetables we have found during the many years we have been in business, have come from our customers who have sent us samples of seed for trial. These samples are always welcome. We want the best that can be had, and if any of our customers know of better kinds than we offer it will be a favor to mention them.

In this connection we might say that very recently one of our old friends, Mr. Silas Whipple, who has bought seeds of us for many years, sent us for trial a variety of sweet corn which he had originated himself. This corn has proved superior in some respects to any other kind we have ever seen, and we are consequently offering it this year. It is a variety of real merit, which we have named after the originator, "Whipple's Early."

SEED CROPS IN 1918.

We are pleased to say we have had on the whole very good crops of seeds the past season, and are consequently much better prepared to supply the needs of our customers than we were last year, when we had to return many thousands of dollars sent us for seeds we could not furnish.

The past summer was very dry and there were many days of hot winds which were very bad for some crops, such as potatoes, beans, etc. Corn grew well and in spite of a very early frost most of it matured perfectly, and we therefore have a fairly good lot of seed of both sweet corn and field varieties. The quality and germination is exceptionally good.

Our crops of beet seed, carrot, parsnip, tomato, spinach, etc., were good. The most serious shortage is in the case of peas, grown in the West and greatly injured by drought. Many kinds have proven failures, and most others produced less than half the usual yield.

The crop of cabbage seed amounts to practically nothing in this country, due largely to the very cold winter of 1917-1918 which injured the heads which were stored to produce seed the past season.

Potatoes grew very slowly on account of the hot, dry weather, and were only half grown when a frost killed the vines early in September. The crop as a whole is not over half the usual yield, and good seed will be scarce before spring.

Grain crops were excellent and of high quality. The yield of Flower Seeds was good with few exceptions.



THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Many people are now raising vegetables who never did so before, and are deriving much pleasure and profit and helping to win the war.

Of course there are many mistakes made by people who know nothing about gardening, but as they learn more about it, the results obtained will be much better and the pleasure and profit so much the greater.

Many people raise only a few radishes and lettuce, and very little else. While it is all right to have some radishes, do not stop there. To help with the country's food supply other vegetables of real value as food should be grown.

Beans are easily grown. Take very little room and are of high food value. Plant a few of both the dwarf and pole varieties. The green-pod kinds are of better quality than the wax or yellow-pod varieties as a rule. "Scotia" is by far the most delicious snap bean we know of, and will bear for two months.

Beets, next to beans yield more real food than almost any other vegetable, and should always be raised even in small gardens.

Peas require much more room than beans, but should of course be included in every garden where there is enough room for them. Few people sow enough. A family of five persons should have at least 100 feet of row each of early, medium and late varieties of peas. If these are sown at the same time the early kinds will mature first and the others follow, giving a continuous supply of peas for a long time.

Sweet Corn requires fully as much room as peas. A row 50 feet long of some very early kind, like Mayflower or Mammoth White Cory; two of Buttercup or Golden Bantam, and one each of two later varieties, like Mimms' Hybrid and Egyptian or Country Gentleman will supply a medium size family through the season. Corn picked right from the stalk and cooked within a few hours is deliciously sweet and tender, and of considerable food value.

Cabbage is not appreciated as much as it deserves. If the right kinds are grown, (such as Stanley) and used before the heads get fully matured it is a most delicious vegetable when properly cooked. Such cabbage is as much better than the common, hard, white heads usually sold in the market, as cauliflower is than sauerkraut.

Brussels Sprouts are most welcome when other vegetables are gone. They can be used late in the fall and early winter, and are easily raised, the culture being similar in all respects to cabbage.

Cauliflower is easily raised on good rich soil, but often fails in the hands of inexperienced gardeners, who do not have the conditions required for success. If the soil is rich and produces good cabbage or similar crops, cauliflower will grow well. Do not try to get cauliflower early. It is a very hard thing to do even for the professional gardener. Late cauliflower is much more easily raised and is of much better quality.

CARROTS when young are very nice and tender, and of high food value. They require only a small amount of space and are easily raised. Sow some in the spring and again in June or July for fall use.

ONIONS should be grown on the richest soil. Sets should be used to produce early green onions.

SPINACH is a most desirable vegetable and so easily raised that it should not be omitted from even the smallest gardens. Sow early in the spring and again in August. New Zealand spinach if sown in the spring will continue to produce all summer and well into the fall.

TOMATOES can be grown in a comparatively small space and will thrive on any good soil. They must have plenty of sun.

ASPARAGUS is not grown as universally as it should be. It is not hard to raise and it is much less trouble to start a bed than usually supposed. Asparagus is the first vegetable from the garden in the spring, and is doubly welcome on this account. A few rows planted along one side of the garden where they will not be disturbed, and are out of the way, will give more real pleasure and profit than almost anything that can be raised on an equal space. Don't put it off any longer. Start a bed this spring.



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WHAT TO RAISE IN A COMPLETE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Below we make some suggestions as to what to plant and about the quantities required by an ordinary family.

ASPARAGUS. Set out 100 to 200 roots, 2 feet apart.

BEETS. About 40 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed required. Make a second sowing in July for late use and canning, or sow "Long Season" beet.

BEANS. About 30 feet of row of Wax or green pod varieties for early use, Webber Wax or Stringless Green Pod; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. seed of each. 15 hills Scotia, for later use. 150 feet of row, Burpee's Bush Lima, using 1 qt. seed; or if preferred, 25 hills Pole Limas, Early Leviathan, 1 pt. of seed required.

SWEET CORN. About 50 hills each Pocahontas or Harris' Extra Early, Buttercup or Golden Bantam, Mimms' Hybrid, Country Gentleman and Egyptian. If you want to prolong the season still more plant Mimms' Hybrid 3 weeks later than the main crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. of seed of each kind.

CUCUMBERS. 10 hills Earliest of All or Early White Spine for very early, and 10 hills Davis Perfect for later.

CELERY. 100 or 200 plants each of Golden Self-Blanching and French's Success, 1 pkt. seed of each kind. Better buy the plants than try to raise them.

CABBAGE. If early cabbage is desired plants must be started in frames in February or March, but for late crop the seed is sown in May. We recommend Stanley or Enkhuizen Glory for early, and Herald Savoy for late fall and winter use. 1 pkt. seed of each or 50 plants of early and 100 plants of late kinds. (We can furnish cabbage plants. See Plant Department on last pages.)

CAULIFLOWER. 50 plants Snowball, 1 pkt. seed, or buy the plants.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. 50 plants, 1 pkt. seed.

SWISS CHARD, for greens. 20 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed.

CARROTS. If used as a vegetable, 25 feet of row; if merely for flavoring, 10 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed, Harris' Half Long or Chantenay.

EGG PLANT. 12 to 15 plants, 1 pkt. seed, Black Beauty.

KOHL RABI. Early White Vienna, 1 pkt.

LETTUCE. Plants for early crop should be started in frames. Wayahead, Holyrood Hot Weather, Deacon, Iceberg and Salamander are best heading varieties. 2 pkts. seed. We can furnish plants if desired. See Plant Department.

MUSKMELONS. Those who have good soil and a sunny situation can raise fine muskmelons. For early, Emerald Gem is excellent. For late, Admiral Togo, Irondequoit and Bender's Surprise are fine. 15 hills of early and 20 hills of late will be enough. 2 pkts. early, 3 pkts. late.

WATERMELONS. We do not advise amateur gardeners to raise watermelons in the Northern states unless they

have light soil and plenty of room. Harris' Earliest and Hungarian Honey are good for the North, and Halbert Honey or Kleckley Sweets for further South.

OKRA. 20 feet of row, 1 oz. seed.

ONIONS. Green onions for early spring are raised by planting small sets. Set out a quart of white sets about 3 inches apart in the row. If dry onions are required for winter use, sow 1 oz. of seed early in the spring. Round Yellow Danvers is a good kind.

POTATOES. For early, 300 to 500 feet of row; Bliss' Triumph, Irish Cobbler or White Hebron. For late, Green Mountain, Jr., or Golden Rural, both of fine quality.

PEAS. If an abundance of peas is desired, so as to have them every day during pea season, it will require the following: 1 qt. (100 feet of row) Surprise, 1 qt. Thomas Laxton or Laxtonian, 1 qt. Little Marvel or Sutton's Excelsior, 1 qt. Alderman or Heroine, 1 qt. Horsford's Market Garden. Sow 3 or 4 weeks later 1 qt. Horsford's. These varieties will mature in the order named and will give a constant supply of green peas as long as they last.

PEPPER. 10 plants each, Neapolitan or Harris' Earliest and Giant Cayenne, 1 pkt. each.

PARSNIPS. 25 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed.

PARSLEY. 10 feet of row, Dwarf Perfection, 1 pkt.

RADISH. For forcing in frames the round extra early varieties are best, and many order them for open ground also. It is well to sow some radish seed in August for fall use.

RHUBARB. 1 doz. roots set 3 feet apart.

SPINACH. 100 feet of row will produce a good lot of spinach if it is on rich ground and the plants thinned out to 3 or 4 inches apart. 1 oz. Viroflay, 1 oz. Eskimo or Long Season for spring sowing and 1 oz. Eskimo for wintering over. Sown September 1st, spinach will be ready for use in the late fall and will last over winter with slight protection and be available for use as soon as the snow goes off in the spring.

SQUASH. For summer use 8 or 10 hills Early Bush Crookneck and Mammoth White Bush Scallop or Italian Vegetable Marrow. For fall and winter, Boston Marrow and Delicious, or the new Quality squash are excellent. 1 pkt. seed of each variety.

SALSIFY. 50 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed.

TOMATOES. 25 plants of an early variety, Earliana, John Baer or Bonny Best, and 50 plants of a late kind, such as Stone or Success.

TURNIPS. Red Top White Globe and Golden Ball are excellent kinds. Sow in August. 1 pkt. seed of each kind. For winter use sow Breadstone or Macomber in July.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING. Every garden should have some Sage, Thyme, Summer Savory and Sweet Marjoram.

See Collections of Vegetable Seeds, page 14.

A FEW LETTERS RECENTLY RECEIVED

Jan. 23, 1918.
"I would like to get others in the habit of buying from you which I consider the best place in our United States to purchase seeds from. Judging from my experience of many years you have always given me a square deal, and the quality of the seed has been the best."—C. A. Hamilton.

Sept. 1, 1918.
"I want to thank you for putting such reliable seeds on the market. Harris' seeds cannot be beaten, and I speak after using seeds from all the leading seed houses in the country."—S. F. Wardner, Edgewood Farm, Bloomingdale, N. Y.

July 5, 1918.
Not Up to Harris' Standard.
"Of all the seeds I purchased from various concerns none proved to be anything up to your standard. From the peck of Gradus Peas I sold 22 bushels at 2.50 per bushel."—Thos. I. Diesenberg, Jr., Red Hook, Dut. Co., N. Y.

"I am pleased with the seeds I got of you this spring. They are the most uniform I have ever had in my garden."—Robert E. Faulkner, Keene, N. H.

"I have ordered seed of you for 10 years until last year and I was sorry a thousand times I did not then. Your seeds cost more than some others, but they are worth it. I have found that out to my cost."—W. G. Moore, Quincy, Mich.

"From the Cauliflower seed I bought from you last spring I got the greatest cauliflower that ever came to the city. I don't think I ever got seed from any house that gave better satisfaction than yours."—Andrew Eischner, Stratford, Ont.

"The seed bought of you this year has been the finest, all true to name and every one good."—G. W. Stienner, Horseheads, N. Y.

"The plants you sent me last year were just great. Thanks."—W. D. Loveland.

From a Large Truck Gardener.

"Would also say that we have found your seeds according and true to name in every way. The best that we grew."—A. E. Metcalfe & Son, Fairport, N. Y.

Jan. 21, 1918.
"I want to send for more seeds as the ones I purchased of you last year were the best I ever had from any one. The Pocahontas sweet corn done fine, and I will want some more."—John H. Bloodough, Dolgeville, N. Y.

Feb. 16, 1918.
"I have had garden seeds from many sources in years past and consider yours the best of all."—A. W. Bacon, Albion, N. Y.

Oct. 1, 1918.
"You may be pleased to know that the celery and cauliflower seed I purchased from you last spring gave me 100 per cent. better stand than seed from other firms planted under same conditions."—R. P. Lovett, Fallsington, Pa.

Feb. 26, 1918.
"I want to tell you about the parsnips I raised from seed bought of you last year. It seems as though every seed must have grown. They had to be thinned out and I had the finest large roots and such large tops that people wondered at them, and said they never saw parsnips grow like that before. I have tried to raise parsnips before, but never had any success with them."—Mrs. Tubbs, Candor, N. Y.

Oct. 2, 1918.
"Don't forget to send me your spring catalogue. We placed part of our order with you last spring and have regretted not placing the full order. We thank you for your prompt service."—Scott S. Wagner, Fairview, Pa.



ABOUT ORDERING, SHIPPING, ETC.

Making Out the Order. An order blank which is attached to this catalogue on the last page will be found convenient to use. Please write your name very distinctly and give your full postoffice address, and also state how you wish the seeds sent, whether by mail, express, or freight. If the seeds, etc., are to be sent by freight or express give your nearest railroad station or express office, if different from your postoffice.

How to Send Money. Money is most conveniently and safely sent in the form of a postoffice money order, express order or check. We will accept personal checks without exchange. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps; it is not safe to send silver.

Orders Promptly Filled. We usually fill orders the day after they are received. This applies to orders for seeds that can be sent at any time during the winter. If the order includes potatoes, onion sets, plants, etc., which cannot be safely sent in cold weather, we are obliged to hold the order until it is safe to ship. Please state on such an order whether we are to send the seed at once and make a second shipment of the perishable articles later, or hold the seeds until it is safe to send all in one shipment.

Shall We Substitute? We are sometimes out of the variety ordered, especially late in the season. Some of our customers prefer to have us send some other kind which in our judgment is equally good, while others wish us to return the money sent, or first notify them that we are out and hold the order for their answer. This, of course, involves delay in forwarding the seeds.

Please state on the order whether we shall substitute or not. We do not substitute unless instructed to do so, except in the case of small quantities where we know the purchaser would prefer to have some other equally good or better kind, rather than none at all.

"If some of the goods are gone, or for any reason cannot be shipped, you may change the order to suit you and it will suit me. I know from former experience."—Mr. P. B. Vandoren, Naples, N. Y.

Money Promptly Returned. If we are out of any seeds or plants wanted we return the money sent for them without delay, unless permission is given on the order to substitute some other kind.

Heavy Shipments by Freight

When shipped by freight the seeds will usually be longer on the way than when sent by express, but the charges are much lower when the weight is 100 pounds or more.

It costs just as much to send 10 pounds by freight as 100 pounds, so small lots should be sent by express.

For any considerable distance the charges on any package, however small, would be 35c or 40c. For instance, the rate from here to New York on potatoes is 25c per 100 lbs., so that 200 lbs. would go for 50c, while any smaller package, say 20 lbs., would cost 45c. It takes usually much longer to get things through when shipped by freight than by express, so if there is any reason for avoiding delay, and the package is not too heavy (over 100 lbs.) it is best to have seeds and plants sent by express.

We can ship by the following railroads from Coldwaters and Rochester:

New York Central; West Shore; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg; Lehigh Valley; Erie; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh; Pennsylvania.

Please state on your order whether we are to ship by freight or express. If left to our judgment, please state how soon you will need the seeds.

Seeds Sent Cheaply by Parcel Post and Express

The cost of sending seeds is now much lower than it used to be some years ago.

People living east of Illinois and north of North Carolina can get their seeds delivered at their doors at a cost only one to four cents per pound, depending upon the distance.

Express charges are lower than parcel post on all packages weighing 20 pounds or more, and to places where the postage is over 2c per pound the express rates are lower on packages weighing 10 pounds or more.

When seeds are sent by express the charges need not be prepaid, but when sent by parcel post the charges must be put on the package in stamps the same as ordinary mail.

Seeds can only be sent by express to a place on a railroad. By parcel post a package can be sent to any postoffice, whether on a railroad or not.

When seeds are ordered sent by parcel post the necessary amount for postage must be sent with the order.

This does not apply to seeds ordered in packets and ounces, which will be sent by parcel post when ordered at our catalogue prices, without any additional charge.

Express charges on seeds and plants to various cities. To places near these towns the charges will be the same:

| | 25 lb. | 50 lb. | 100 lb. |
|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Albany, N. Y. | .42 | .63 | 1.03 |
| Augusta, Me. | .55 | .89 | 1.57 |
| Baltimore, Md. | .45 | .68 | 1.15 |
| Boston, Mass. | .46 | .73 | 1.24 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | .31 | .42 | .63 |
| Cleveland, O. | .42 | .63 | 1.03 |
| Cincinnati, O. | .53 | .85 | 1.48 |
| Concord, N. H. | .49 | .76 | 1.32 |
| Detroit, Mich. | .46 | .73 | 1.24 |
| Fitchburg, Mass. | .46 | .73 | 1.24 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | .42 | .63 | 1.03 |
| Jamestown, N. Y. | .36 | .52 | .82 |
| Kalamazoo, Mich. | .51 | .80 | 1.41 |
| New Haven, Conn. | .46 | .73 | 1.24 |
| New York City | .43 | .64 | 1.08 |
| Norfolk, Va. | .63 | 1.03 | 1.86 |
| Pittsburg, Pa. | .42 | .63 | 1.03 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | .46 | .73 | 1.24 |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | .31 | .42 | .63 |
| Utica, N. Y. | .34 | .47 | .75 |
| Watertown, N. Y. | .34 | .47 | .75 |

What We Guarantee

We assume all the risk of the seeds, plants, etc., we sell reaching the purchaser in good condition. Should any seed bought of us fail to grow under favorable conditions, or not prove to be true to name, we will refund the money paid for them.

If seeds or plants are lost or destroyed while on the way to the purchaser we will replace them without charge, or refund the money paid for them at our option.

What We Do Not Guarantee

We do not guarantee that the purchaser will get a crop from the seeds, nor will we be in any way responsible for loss of a crop. We are willing to refund the money paid for the seeds if they are not as represented, but we do not assume any responsibility for the crop.

Notice. All our seeds and plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of seeds or plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

Parcel Post Map



The above map shows the principal cities and in what zone they are located. It will be easy for our customers to tell from the map in what zone they live, and by referring to the table of rates below the exact cost of postage on a package of any weight up to 50 pounds can be ascertained. The states not shown on the map are in the zones given below. By referring to the table of rates you can see just what the postage will be on a package of any weight.

Table of Rates for Parcel Post

| Weight | | Zone No. 2 | Zone No. 3 | Zone No. 4 | Zone No. 5 | Zone No. 6 | Zone No. 7 | Zone No. 8 |
|-------------|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Under 1 lb. | \$0.05 | \$0.06 | \$0.07 | \$0.08 | \$0.09 | \$0.11 | \$0.12 | |
| 2 lbs. | .06 | .08 | .11 | .14 | .17 | .21 | .24 | |
| 3 " | .07 | .10 | .15 | .20 | .25 | .31 | .36 | |
| 4 " | .08 | .12 | .19 | .26 | .33 | .41 | .48 | |
| 5 " | .09 | .14 | .23 | .32 | .41 | .51 | .60 | |
| 6 " | .10 | .16 | .27 | .38 | .49 | .61 | .72 | |
| 7 " | .11 | .18 | .31 | .44 | .57 | .71 | .84 | |
| 8 " | .12 | .20 | .35 | .50 | .65 | .81 | .96 | |
| 9 " | .13 | .22 | .39 | .56 | .73 | .91 | 1.08 | |
| 10 " | .14 | .24 | .43 | .62 | .81 | 1.01 | 1.20 | |
| 11 " | .15 | .26 | .47 | .68 | .89 | 1.11 | 1.32 | |
| 12 " | .16 | .28 | .51 | .74 | .97 | 1.21 | 1.44 | |
| 13 " | .17 | .30 | .55 | .80 | 1.05 | 1.31 | 1.56 | |
| 14 " | .18 | .32 | .59 | .86 | 1.13 | 1.41 | 1.68 | |
| 15 " | .19 | .34 | .63 | .92 | 1.21 | 1.51 | 1.80 | |
| 16 " | .20 | .36 | .67 | .98 | 1.29 | 1.61 | 1.92 | |
| 17 " | .21 | .38 | .71 | 1.04 | 1.37 | 1.71 | 2.04 | |
| 18 " | .22 | .40 | .75 | 1.10 | 1.45 | 1.81 | 2.16 | |
| 19 " | .23 | .42 | .79 | 1.16 | 1.53 | 1.91 | 2.28 | |
| 20 " | .24 | .44 | .83 | 1.22 | 1.61 | 2.01 | 2.40 | |
| 21 " | .25 | | | | | | | |
| 22 " | .26 | | | | | | | |
| 23 " | .27 | | | | | | | |
| 24 " | .28 | | | | | | | |
| 25 " | .29 | | | | | | | |
| 26 " | .30 | | | | | | | |
| 27 " | .31 | | | | | | | |
| 28 " | .32 | | | | | | | |
| 29 " | .33 | | | | | | | |
| 30 " | .34 | | | | | | | |
| 31 " | .35 | | | | | | | |
| 32 " | .36 | | | | | | | |
| 33 " | .37 | | | | | | | |
| 34 " | .38 | | | | | | | |
| 35 " | .39 | | | | | | | |
| 36 " | .40 | | | | | | | |
| 37 " | .41 | | | | | | | |
| 38 " | .42 | | | | | | | |
| 39 " | .43 | | | | | | | |
| 40 " | .44 | | | | | | | |
| 41 " | .45 | | | | | | | |
| 42 " | .46 | | | | | | | |
| 43 " | .47 | | | | | | | |
| 44 " | .48 | | | | | | | |
| 45 " | .49 | | | | | | | |
| 46 " | .50 | | | | | | | |
| 47 " | .51 | | | | | | | |
| 48 " | .52 | | | | | | | |
| 49 " | .53 | | | | | | | |
| 50 " | .54 | | | | | | | |

Each additional pound 2c

Each additional pound 4c

Each additional pound 6c

Each additional pound 8c

Each additional pound 10c

Each additional pound 12c

TO FIND OUT HOW MUCH THE SEEDS WILL WEIGH. Add up 1 ounce, calling a pint 1 pound, and quart 2 pounds each. Packets and ounces need no extra charge for postage of these.

REFER TO THE MAP ABOVE and see in what zone you live. For instance in the western half of Connecticut you are in the third zone, but if in the eastern half in

NOW REFER TO THE TABLE OF RATES and you will easily find the in any particular zone.

THE STATES NAMED BELOW are in the zones given.

| | Zone | |
|------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Alabama..... | No. 5 | Montana..... |
| Arizona..... | No. 8 | Nevada..... |
| Arkansas..... | No. 5 | New Mexico..... |
| California..... | No. 8 | Oregon..... |
| Colorado..... | No. 7 | South Carolina..... |
| Florida..... | No. 6 | South Dakota..... |
| Georgia..... | No. 5 | Texas, Eastern part..... |
| Idaho..... | No. 8 | Texas, Western part..... |
| Louisiana..... | No. 6 | Washington..... |
| Mississippi..... | No. 5 | Wyoming..... |

Important

If you want seeds or plants sent by parcel post it is necessary that the amount of money required to prepay the postage be sent with the order. If the money is not sent it will cause delay in filling the order.

TO FIND OUT HOW MUCH THE SEEDS WILL WEIGH. Add up the weights of all seeds over 1 ounce, calling a pint 1 pound, and quart 2 pounds each. Packets and ounces need not be considered as we make no extra charge for postage of these.

REFER TO THE MAP ABOVE and see in what zone you live. For instance it will be seen that if you live in the western half of Connecticut you are in the third zone, but if in the eastern half in the fourth zone.

NOW REFER TO THE TABLE OF RATES and you will easily find the exact postage for any weight in any particular zone.

THE STATES NAMED BELOW are in the zones given.

| | Zone | | Zone |
|------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| Alabama..... | No. 5 | Montana..... | No. 7 |
| Arizona..... | No. 8 | Nevada..... | No. 8 |
| Arkansas..... | No. 5 | New Mexico..... | No. 7 |
| California..... | No. 8 | Oregon..... | No. 8 |
| Colorado..... | No. 7 | South Carolina..... | No. 5 |
| Florida..... | No. 6 | South Dakota..... | No. 6 |
| Georgia..... | No. 5 | Texas, Eastern part..... | No. 6 |
| Idaho..... | No. 8 | Texas, Western part..... | No. 7 |
| Louisiana..... | No. 6 | Washington..... | No. 8 |
| Mississippi..... | No. 5 | Wyoming..... | No. 7 |

To places in the second and third zones packages weighing 70 pounds can be mailed. To all other zones only 60 pounds can be sent in one package. Larger amounts of seeds can be sent by making two or more packages but will go cheaper by express.



1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



HARRIS' LAWN GRASS SEED

Clean, heavy seed. No weeds. Highest per cent. of live seeds.

The best varieties of grasses to form a deep green sod.

No pains have been spared to make Harris' Lawn grass seed as good as it can be made. The kinds of grasses used are those that form a close dense sod and resist hot, dry weather.

The seeds are all of the cleanest and purest grades, and are all of strong vitality and will start quickly, and soon cover the ground with fine close sward.

Much of the grass seed sold for lawns is cheap, light stuff that could not be sold except in a mixture. Such seed cannot produce really good results, and should never be used.

In making new lawns the ground should be thoroughly prepared the same as for any garden crop. All stones and sticks should be raked off, and the surface rolled smooth and even, so there will be no holes or uneven places in the lawn.

It is a good plan to give the land a dressing of fine rotted manure which should be thoroughly worked into the soil. If the soil is poor and hard, as is the case around newly built houses, some good soil should be spread on the surface an inch or two deep. On this should be applied a dressing of bone meal, or some other good fertilizer at the rate of about 1 pound to 50 square feet; more would do no harm.

Seed should be sown in the spring or after August 1st. It is not well to sow grass seed in June or July on account of the hot sun. Part of the seed should be sown while walking one way across the lawn, and the rest the other way. This will result in the seed being put on more evenly than if it was all sown at one time.

After seeding, the land should be rolled. If a roller is not available rake lightly so as to cover the seed.

Harris' Lawn Grass Seed contains White Clover which we consider highly desirable in a lawn, as the roots penetrate deep into the soil and so get water to keep the lawn green during very dry weather. If preferred without White Clover seed please mention it.

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------|
| 1 lb. enough for | 400 square feet..... | \$.40 |
| 5 lb. enough for | 2000 square feet..... | 1.85 |
| 25 lb. enough for | 10000 square feet..... | 7.50 |

Grass Seed for Shady Lawns

This mixture is composed of the few kinds of grasses that grow best in shady places. These grasses will grow and make a good thick sod under trees and in the shade of buildings where the common kinds of lawn grass would not live.

This seed should be sown in the early spring or fall. The ground should be thoroughly stirred up and raked smooth before seeding. Use seed at the same rate as common Lawn grass. See quantities above.

Lawn grass for Shady spots. Pound 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

FOR SEEDING UNDER TREES

There are often places under large deciduous trees and shrubs which the sun cannot reach at any time when the leaves are out. No grass of any kind will grow under such conditions for any length of time. The best thing we have found for such places is to sow some quick growing grasses, either in the autumn when the leaves fall, or in the early spring before the leaves come out. The grass will then cover the ground and remain green until late in the summer. The ground has to be reseeded each year. The seed should be sown either in the fall or very early in the spring. We can furnish a mixture of grasses suitable for the purpose. When ordering please give name as follows:

Lawn Grass for Annual Seeding.

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 lb. enough for | 800 square feet..... | \$.25 |
| 5 lb. enough for | 4000 square feet..... | 1.00 |



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



NEW AND IMPROVED VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES

We place these few varieties first because we regard them as the best of their class. They are not all new, but all have some special merits and most of them are of our own pedigree stocks.

"WHIPPLE'S EARLY" Sweet Corn--A Grand New Early Corn for Market

We are indebted to Mr. Silas Whipple of Connecticut for this new corn. Mr. Whipple sent us in the spring of 1917 a sample of sweet corn for trial. This corn proved so much superior to any other early variety we had ever seen that we induced Mr. Whipple to raise some seed for us, and can now offer a limited quantity to our customers.

This is the biggest early corn we have ever seen.

The ears are 7 to 8 inches long and very large around, as they have 16 to 20 rows of good size kernels. Each ear is filled right out to the tip.

The ears look like Evergreen of a fine strain, yet they mature **two weeks earlier.**

The quality of the corn is far superior to Evergreen, being equal to any white corn we know of.

More than half the stalks have **two good ears** of almost **exactly the same size.** The yield per acre is therefore very large.

This corn matures only a few days later than Cory, and fully as early as Pocahontas, Howling Mob and similar varieties.

The possibilities of this corn as a market variety are great. The ears are so large and handsome, the quality so fine, and the yield so heavy, and above all, they mature so early that in the opinion of all the gardeners who have seen it in our trial grounds, this will prove the **most profitable corn ever grown.**

It will be like having Evergreen corn **two weeks earlier** than other people, and getting nearly **twice as many dozen per acre.**

We advise all our customers who raise sweet corn for market to try this new variety. It will prove profitable we are quite sure.

This is also a desirable variety for the home garden, as the quality of this corn is **very fine**, being tender, sweet and delicious.

The ears are of very convenient size and shape to serve on the table.

Pkt. 12c; ½ pt. (6 oz.) 25c; pint (¾ lb.) 45c; qt. (1½ lb.) 85c; 4 qts. (6 lbs.) \$3.00.

BUTTERCUP—A Delicious Yellow Sweet Corn

For quality—that is, sweetness, flavor and succulence—we have never seen a corn quite equal to the "**Buttercup**," unless it is Golden Bantam.

Like the now well-known Golden Bantam, the "**Buttercup**" is a yellow sweet corn. The kernels are as yellow as June butter. The ears are of good length (8 to 10 inches) and have 8 to 12 rows of large kernels of a rich butter yellow, and are most deliciously sweet, succulent and tender. It is medium early and quite prolific.

Compared with Golden Bantam the "**Buttercup**" has a **larger ear** and is of **equally fine quality** and matures just as early.

The Buttercup contains more sugar than any variety we have tried. Some people think it is almost too sweet.

For market the Buttercup is a very profitable corn.

There is always a good demand for yellow sweet corn, and the large attractive ears of the Buttercup command a premium over other kinds.

We advise all our customers who appreciate good sweet corn to give the "**Buttercup**" a place in their gardens this season.

Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 18c; pt. 30c; qt. (1½ lbs.) 55c; pk. (12 lbs.) \$3.50.

"I bought from you one pint of Buttercup sweet corn and planted same 4 kernels in a hill. Family of 5 used all we wanted, sold 75 dozen ears at 20c. per dozen—\$15.00. I find this corn better than you recommended.

"It is sweeter than Golden Bantam. I have ears 11 inches long."—G. W. Stanton, Union Center, N. Y.

"I was much pleased with your seeds and prompt service last year. Your Pocahontas sweet corn is very fine and also Buttercup. I have grown Golden Bantam for years, and I think that Buttercup is away ahead of it for sweetness as well as size."—Evan J. Robinson, Alden, N. Y.

HARRIS' SPECIAL SCARLET FORCING RADISH

A very carefully bred strain of **Earliest Scarlet Forcing Radish.** This is the earliest radish we have ever seen grown. It forms bulbs so quickly that it seems impossible there should be any radishes ready to use under the small tops that it produces.

Under good growing conditions the radishes are large enough to use in 18 days after sowing the seed.

There is no better round radish for forcing or the open ground. The shape and color is shown in the

colored photograph on opposite page. There is no handsomer radish for bunching than this. The tops are small so this variety may be grown close together and a large yield obtained on a small space. The radishes are crisp and very solid, and do not get pithy under rapid forcing.

The seed we offer was grown at Moreton Farm from carefully selected bulbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

THE TWO BEST CARROTS

The colored plate opposite shows two of the most popular and useful carrots now grown.

The Chantenay is shorter than the Danvers and somewhat smoother and finer grained. The Danvers yields a little more and on this account is better for shipping and feeding, while the Chantenay is best for market and the home garden for table use.

Chantenay. As shown in the colored photograph this carrot is of the most desirable shape, stump-rooted, 5 to 6 inches long and so smooth that it looks as though turned in a lathe. The quality is of the finest, being of very fine grain, sweet and without core, except when overgrown.

There is no finer carrot for bunching for market or to sell by the bushel.

For the home garden the Chantenay is the best. Sow some early and other sowing the last of June for fall use. These young carrots are delicious—far superior to the older ones usually eaten in the fall.

Our strain of this carrot is exceptionally fine. The roots are very uniform in size and shape, and of deep orange color. Owing to a good crop we are able to offer

the seed much lower this season than last. There is no finer seed at any price. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. or more at 95c per lb.

Danvers Half Long. A little longer than the Chantenay, being 7 to 8 inches in length, stump-rooted, quite smooth, of a very deep orange-red color, and of high quality. The yield that can be grown on good soil is enormous, over 1,000 bushels per acre being often reached. For yield and quality combined the Danvers has not been surpassed.

The seed we offer is of a carefully bred strain and will produce carrots of uniform shape and color, and of high quality for table use as well as for feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c; 5 lbs. or more at 90c per lb.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY CORN

HARRIS' SPECIAL SCARLET FORCING RADISH

DANVERS

BUTTERCUP CORN

CHANTENAY





1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



MIMMS' HYBRID SWEET CORN

We introduced this corn a few years ago, and it has proved very popular. We do not know of a medium late kind that equals it in size, productiveness and quality.

The ears are 9 to 10 inches long, have 12 to 16 rows, and filled right out to the tip. The corn is snow-white, very tender, sweet and delicious, being far superior to Evergreen and most other white varieties.

This corn matures in mid-season between the early and late varieties, and is one of the very best kinds of its season, both for market and home use.

Many stalks produce two big ears, and the yield is consequently very heavy. The big handsome ears always command the highest prices.

The seed we offer is of a very fine pedigree strain of our own growing and breeding, and will certainly satisfy the most critical gardeners. The germination is 100 per cent. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. (6 oz.) 15c; pt. (¾ lb.) 28c; qt. (1½ lbs.) 50c; peck (12 lbs.) \$3.00.

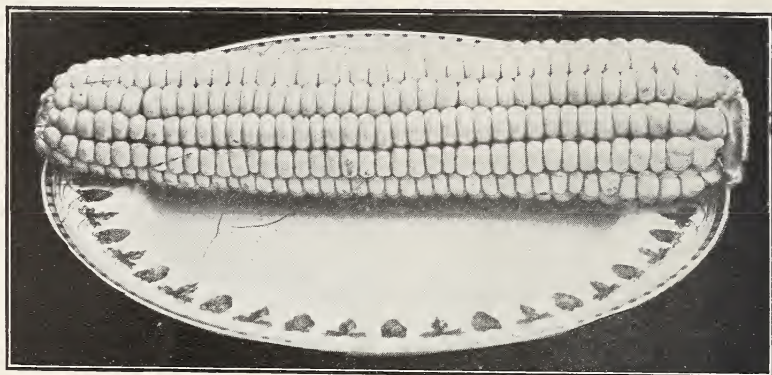
POCAHONTAS SWEET CORN

The Largest Early Sweet Corn for Home Use or Market

Too much can hardly be said in praise of this sweet corn. The longer we raise it and compare it with other varieties the more impressed we are with its superior merit. As we raise it there is no early corn equal to it either in size or productiveness.

It is as early as the old Red Cory corn, and has ears twice the size and of far better quality.

The stalks grow about 5 to 6 feet high, and nearly all of them produce two great big ears 8 to 9 inches long with 8 to 10 rows of very large, pure white kernels which are deliciously sweet and tender.



Mimms' Hybrid Sweet Corn

It is not only extra early but it has a large, handsome ear well filled out and of the best quality, which can be said of very few early varieties.

A Money Maker. Our customers tell us they make more money from an acre of Pocahontas corn than from any other variety they can raise.

Over \$133.00 from a peck of seed.

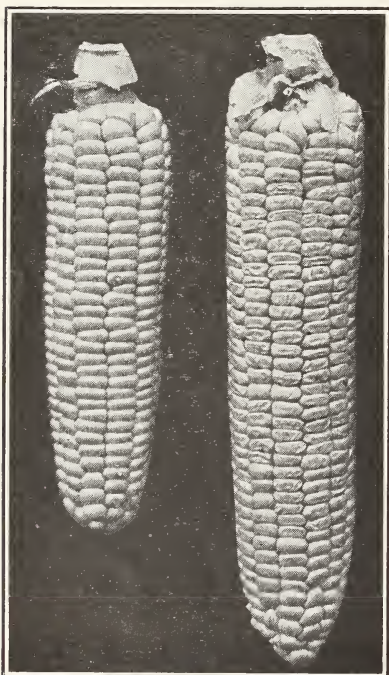
"I have already sold \$133.00 worth of Pocahontas corn from the peck of seed I got of you and have not finished picking yet. Kendel's Early Giant looks good, but will not give the number of ears to the acre as the Pocahontas and averages but little larger."—Mr. F. A. Tabor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

\$126.00 per acre.

"I planted one acre with Pocahontas sweet corn the past year and sold \$126.00 worth of corn at wholesale price. Besides we gave a lot to our neighbors and friends and ate all we could ourselves."—Mr. Richard A. Presse, Fonda, N. Y.

"I wish to speak a word of praise for your Pocahontas corn. The greatest yielder I ever saw and of fine quality."—Elmer E. Cook, So. Otselec, N. Y.

Our seed is all of our own growing and is carefully selected, all "sports" and poor ears being rejected. We are improving it each year. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 28c; qt. (1½ lbs.) 50c; pk. (12 lbs.) \$3.00.



White Cory. Pocahontas
Showing comparative size of ears

New EXTRA EARLY Pocahontas Sweet Corn

We now have a new strain of this corn produced by selecting seed from the ears that ripen the earliest. This strain produces matured corn three or four days sooner than the original Pocahontas. The ears are not quite as large as the original strain, but still are larger than any other corn equally early.

The ears average less than an inch shorter than the original strain, being from 7 to 8 inches long with 8 to 10 rows of very large white kernels of high quality.

For either home use or market this is one of the very best early varieties—if not the best.

Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 15c; pt. 28c; qt. (1½ lbs.) 50c; pk. (12 lbs.) \$3.00.

For other varieties of Sweet Corn, see page 26.

THE STANLEY CABBAGE

A Cabbage of Quality

The Stanley and some other English varieties of cabbage are just as much superior to the common cabbage grown in this country as sweet corn is to common field corn. In England they call our large flat cabbage "cow cabbages," and do not consider them fit for the table.

The Stanley cabbage properly cooked is a delicious vegetable equal in delicacy of flavor to Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower. If more people raised the Stanley instead of the common hard white kinds, the humble cabbage would take a front place among the most highly prized vegetables.

The heads of the Stanley do not get very hard and retain their green color well towards the center, resembling the Savoy in this respect. In shape they are pointed like the Wakefield or Winningstadt and mature medium early, so they can be grown both for summer and late fall use.

Don't wait until the heads get hard. They are better when somewhat soft, but well formed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00.



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

1919

COLDWATER, N.Y.



"LONG SEASON" BEET

Tender and Delicious the Whole Season Long



Long Season Beet

The beets are almost perfect globe-shape, and have very small tops and a slender tap root. The color is uniformly deep red, there being practically no light colored beets. They grow rapidly and are excellent for forcing as well as the open ground.

These beets are so finely bred that they do not yield more than half the quantity of seed produced by larger and coarser kinds, so the seed is necessarily more expensive to raise, and will always sell at higher prices.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

For a cheaper strain of this beet, see page 19.

Jan. 28, 1918.

"The seed we planted from you last year did splendidly, especially the selected strain of Crosby's Egyptian Beet and Bonny Best tomato. We had the most profitable patch of early beets we ever raised, and early beets have been for several years one of our specialties."—L. W. Humpton, Coatesville, Pa.

DETROIT DARK RED BEET

We have a very carefully bred strain of this popular variety that excels any other strain we have been able to procure. The seed is of our own growing and no pains have been spared to keep it up to the highest standard.

The beets are more globe-shaped than Crosby's Egyptian and require a little longer to mature, but are otherwise very similar. It is one of the best varieties for canning. Hundreds of acres are raised for the purpose every year.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

If you want a beet that will remain tender and sweet all summer long and well into the winter, try the "Long Season."

This is the best table beet we have ever eaten. It makes no difference whether the beets are young or old, small or large, they are **always** tender and good.

This beet grows slowly and should not be depended upon for early use. But when the early beets are tough and poor the Long Season will be found to be of the finest quality, being even more tender than the young early beets. They remain in perfect condition all the rest of the season and retain their fine quality when stored in a cold place for winter use.

This is not a variety that is suitable for market, as it is not a handsome beet to look at, but for the home garden where looks do not count, the Long Season will be found a valuable variety.

The shape of the beet is shown in the photograph reproduced here. The color is very deep red without any light colored rings. The beets when cooked are sweet, tender and delicious, even if allowed to grow very large. Sow some other kind for early use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET—

Harris' Selection

Gardeners who want to raise the finest early beets of perfect shape and color should use Harris' Selected strain of Crosby's Egyptian.

The seed we offer is grown at Moreton Farm where the strain has been bred up for a good many years, improving all the time in uniformity.



Crosby's Egyptian Beet



1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



MACOMBER SWEDE TURNIP

A Turnip of Quality

This is a Swede turnip that has been grown in Rhode Island for some years, and is greatly esteemed for its fine quality.

Ruta Bagas are often rather coarse, but the Macomber is as sweet and fine grained as a good squash. We have never tasted a turnip of any kind of such fine quality as this.

The turnips are white with purple tops, smooth, round and handsome with practically no neck and small tops.

The flesh is white, fine grained, sweet and of mild flavor. They will keep all winter and remain in fine condition for the table if properly stored.

We highly recommend this turnip for the home garden or market where quality is appreciated.

To get the best results the seed should be sown about the middle or last of June in the Northern states.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

BENDER'S SURPRISE MUSKMELON

A Grand Melon for Market and the Home Garden

Unsurpassed for Fine Flavor

We have raised muskmelons for many years, but have never seen a melon quite equal to the Bender in fine flavor, size and keeping qualities combined.

So remarkably fine is the melon that good average melons sold as high as \$6.00 per dozen in the Rochester market the past season. Mr. Bender, who originated this variety, often gets over one dollar each for his melons.

Mr. Bender's melons have a wide reputation for high quality among clubs and the best hotels. The seed was never offered by any dealer for a long time, but the public now has an opportunity to get seed that is of the genuine Bender strain which we have grown and selected for three years.

We have never eaten more delicious melons than we raised from this seed the past seasons.

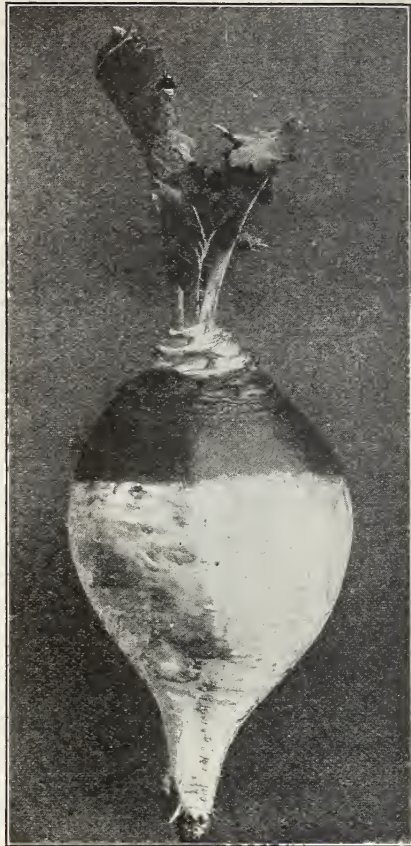
The flesh is deep orange, very thick, deliciously sweet and of high flavor.

The melons are of oval shape, light green with coarse netting. When ripe the melons turn a golden tint which shows through the netting and gives the fruit a very attractive appearance.

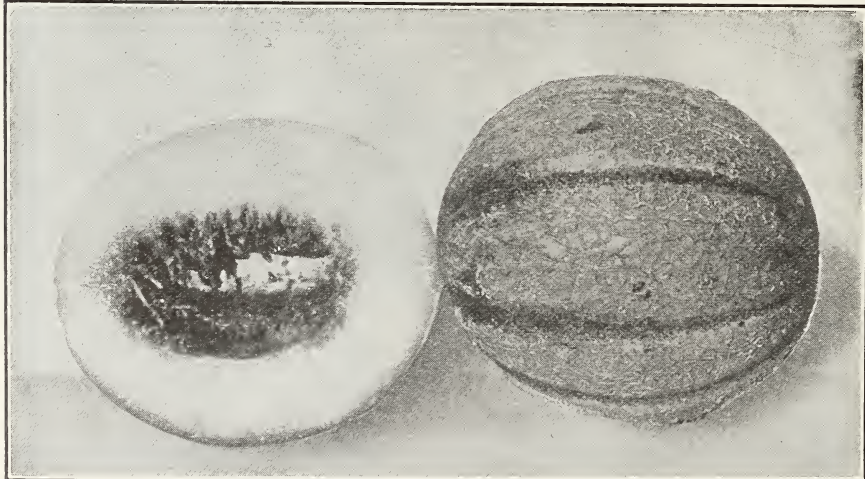
The size of the melons averages quite large, many weighing 10 pounds.

A valuable point about these melons is that they will keep in good condition five or six days after picking, and actually improve in flavor during that time. The flesh is so firm and thick that the melons remain firm and in good condition much longer than other large melons of this class. For market and shipping this is an important consideration.

We offer seed of our own growing, and of a very fine selected strain that will produce melons of uniform shape and high quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.



Macomber Swede Turnip



Bender's Surprise Muskmelon (Photograph)

TO RAISE GOOD MUSKMELONS

It is only necessary to have a warm sunny situation, medium light soil and plenty of manure to raise fine melons. Put a forkful of manure in each hill and mix a quantity of soil with it before planting the seed. It may be a little trouble, but when you are eating delicious melons you will be glad you did it.



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N. Y.

1919



HARRIS' MODEL PARSNIP



Harris' Model Parsnip—Every One a Model. Photograph Exactly as Dug.

We have been improving the old Hollow Crown parsnip by careful selection for some years until we have obtained a very fine strain which we call "Harris' Model." The shape is shown in the photograph above.

The parsnips grow to a good length, but not too long. The roots are smooth, snow white, and have practically no side roots or prongs. Their whiteness is quite remarkable and gives the roots a very attractive appearance.

Our seed is grown from transplanted and very care-

fully selected roots and it will be found far superior to the seed usually sold. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

From a very extensive gardener.

Oct. 24, 1917.

"I want Harris' Model Parsnip seed the same as you sent me last year. It is as fine as silk."—Dell Titus, Irondequoit, N. Y.

"Your New Model Parsnips are head and shoulders above everything else. I have used your seeds for a number of years and they beat any seeds I obtained elsewhere, and I have used seed from all the leading Eastern seedsmen."—L. W. Brotzman, Broome County, N. Y.

WHY NOT HAVE A DELICIOUS SALAD ALL WINTER?

The so-called "French Endive" or more properly Witloof Chicory is a most appetizing and delicious salad which has been for many years popular in France and Belgium, but rarely seen in this country, except in the best hotels.

There is no reason, however, why this salad should not be grown by any one who has a garden.

American gardeners are neglecting the profitable work of supplying the demand for this salad. It cannot now be obtained in Europe so the markets must depend on what is produced in this country.

"French Endive" as it is called is really the large white sprouts produced on the roots of Witloof Chicory when they are forced into growth during the winter.

The seed is sown in the spring in rows 20 inches apart and the plants thinned to 6 inches in the rows. In the late fall the roots which resemble parsnips are taken up and forced.

We reprint below an article from the "Florists Exchange," a paper published in the interest of florists and gardeners.

Witloof, or French Endive

A crop which being grown cool, can add to your earnings this coming Winter

During the last five or more years "French Endive," or, as it is more correctly called, "Witloof," has been gaining in popularity as a late Fall and Winter salad. It often sells for 50c to 75c, or even \$1 a pound.

As with most other new things it is thought to be hard to grow. This is a mistake. The plants are as easy to raise as Parsnips or Salsify, for the seed may be sown at the same time, the plants cultivated and the roots dug and stored in the same way and with no more labor or risk.

In late Fall dig up so as to save at least 8 in. of each main root. Discard roots smaller than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, cut off the tops so as to leave the stubs of the leaf stalks about an inch long. Store in a cold, moist cellar, or a "pit" such as used for Potatoes or Turnips. From this storage remove roots for forcing as needed.

Preparatory to forcing trim each root to an even length—all 8 in., 9 in. or 10 in.—so they will be uniformly deep when placed in forcing quarters.

Production of heads may be done out of doors, under the greenhouse benches, in the cellar or other convenient place. Indoors boxes 15 in. to 18 in. deep are often used. Butter tubs are excellent because they are not too heavy to handle when full of damp sand and roots.

A good place to force Witloof Chicory is in a cellar with a furnace so the temperature is kept at about 55° or 60°. Any old box will do to hold the roots and sand.

The fertility of the sand is of no importance, and the roots do not require anything except water. No light is required.

The sand should be loose and not too wet. It is best to leave the top layer of sand dry if possible. Water thoroughly before placing the dry sand on top.

In about 3 or 4 weeks after placing the roots in the forcing box—the long white heads of "Endive" will be ready to use. They may be cut as wanted. In the meantime other boxes should be filled so as to give a constant supply during the winter months.

True Witloof seed important. There are other varieties of Chicory which do not produce good results, so it is important to get the true Witloof strain.

The seed we offer is of our own growing from seed imported from France, and we know it to be the true Witloof, and of a very fine strain. We forced a lot of the roots grown from the same imported seed last winter and they produced the finest, most compact heads we have ever seen.

SEED. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.25.

ROOTS FOR FORCING. We have a lot of fine roots just right for forcing which we offer as long as they last as follows:
1 doz. roots.....\$0.50; weight packed 2 lbs.
50 roots.....\$1.25; weight packed 15 lbs.
100 roots.....2.00; weight packed 30 lbs.

The roots will be sent promptly on receipt of order, either by express or parcel post. If to be sent by parcel post please add the necessary postage to the prices given above. Order early. The roots should be started at once.



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HARRIS' SEEDS

1919

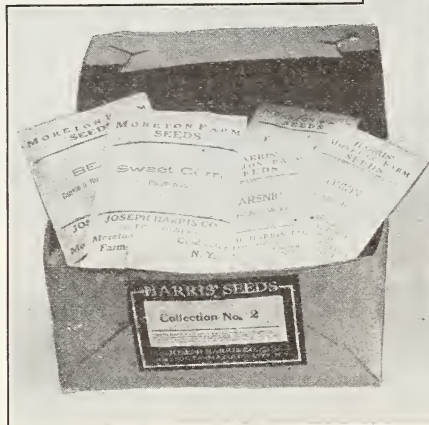


COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES

Many people do not know enough about the different varieties of vegetables to choose them so as to get the best results. To all such the collections as given below will be both convenient and economical.

The qualities and varieties are chosen with the aid of our long experience so as to make a garden that will furnish a constant supply of vegetables from the beginning to the end of the season.

We Cannot Make any Changes in these Collections. The collections are put up ready to ship, so we cannot change them in any way; but, of course, anyone may order additional seeds to go with the collection. No discount or premium is allowed on these collections.



COLLECTION No. 1

For a Small Garden. Price 75c, Postpaid.

The regular price of these seeds if bought separately would be \$1.09.

This collection contains 1 pkt. of each of the following varieties:

| | |
|---|--------|
| BEET, Detroit Dark Red..... | \$0.05 |
| BEANS, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax..... | .12 |
| BEANS, Stringless Green Pod..... | .12 |
| CABBAGE, Enkhuizen Glory..... | .10 |
| CARROT, Chantenay..... | .05 |
| CUCUMBER, Early White Spine..... | .05 |
| SWEET CORN, Pocahontas, early..... | .10 |
| SWEET CORN, Mimms' Hybrid..... | .10 |
| LETTUCE, May King..... | .05 |
| ONIONS, Yellow Danvers..... | .05 |
| RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe..... | .05 |
| PARSNIP, Harris' New Model..... | .10 |
| SUMMER SQUASH, Early Bush Crookneck..... | .05 |
| SPINACH, Viroflay..... | .05 |
| TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe..... | .05 |

Regular Price\$1.09

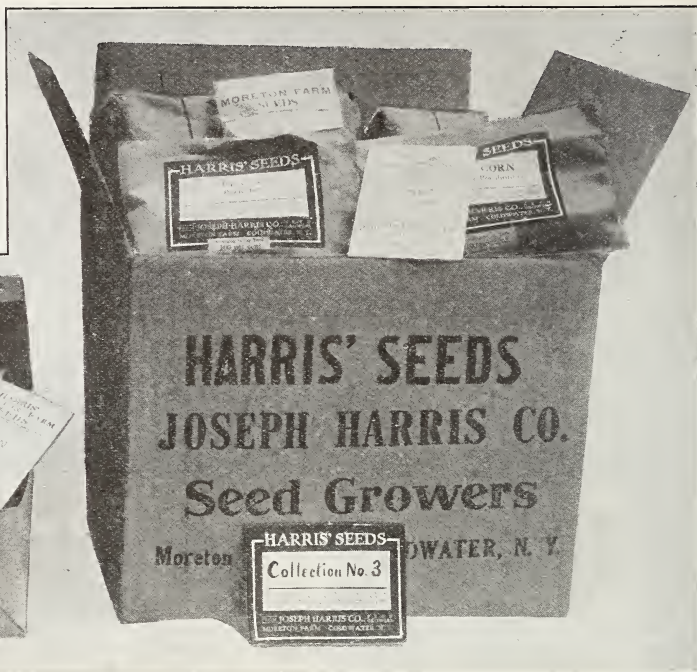
COLLECTION No. 2

For a Good Size Vegetable Garden. Price \$1.50, Postpaid.

The regular price of these seeds bought separately is \$2.14.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 1 pkt. BEET, Detroit Dark Red..... | \$0.05 |
| 1 pkt. BEANS, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax..... | .12 |
| 1 pkt. BEANS, Bountiful..... | .12 |
| 1 pkt. SWISS CHARD, Silver Leaf..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CABBAGE, Enkhuizen Glory..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. CABBAGE, Savoy, for winter..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER, Snowball..... | .15 |
| 1 pkt. CARROT, Chantenay..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Early White Spine..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. SWEET CORN, Extra Early Pocahontas..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. SWEET CORN, Evergreen..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. SWEET CORN, Mimms' Hybrid..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson (early)..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. LETTUCE, Iceberg (later)..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. MUSKMELON, Irondequoit..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. PARSNIP, Harris' New Model..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. PARSLEY, Champion Moss Curled..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe..... | .12 |
| 1 oz. SPINACH, Eskimo..... | .18 |
| 1 pkt. SUMMER SQUASH, Early Bush Crookneck..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. WINTER SQUASH, Hubbard..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. TOMATO, Bonny Best..... | .10 |

Regular Price\$2.14



COLLECTION No. 3

For Complete Vegetable Garden. Price \$5.50 by Express, Not Prepaid.

Regular price if bought separately is \$6.25.

We will send this collection of vegetable seeds by parcel post, prepaid, as follows:

| | |
|---|--------|
| To places in zone No. 2 on map, page 6..... | \$5.70 |
| To places in zone No. 3 on map, page 6..... | 5.80 |
| To places in zone No. 4 on map, page 6..... | 6.00 |
| To places in zone No. 5 on map, page 6..... | 6.35 |
| 1/2 pt. BEANS, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax..... | \$0.20 |
| 1/2 pt. BEANS, Bountiful..... | .18 |
| 1 pt. BEANS, Burpee's Bush Lima, New Wonder..... | .40 |
| 1/2 pt. BEANS, Early Leviathan Lime (pole)..... | .20 |
| 1 oz. BEET, Detroit Dark Red..... | .15 |
| 1 pkt. SWISS CHARD, Silver Leaf..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CABBAGE, Jersey Wakefield (very early)..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. CABBAGE, Glory..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. CABBAGE, Savoy, for winter use..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. CARROT, Chantenay..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER, Snowball..... | .15 |
| 1 pkt. CELERY, Golden Self-Blanching..... | .10 |
| 1/2 pt. SWEET CORN, Extra Early Pocahontas..... | .15 |
| 1/2 pt. SWEET CORN, Buttercup (medium late)..... | .15 |
| 1/2 pt. SWEET CORN, Egyptian or Washington Market (late)..... | .15 |
| 1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Early White Spine..... | .05 |
| 1 oz. CUCUMBER, Jersey Pickle (for pickles)..... | .15 |
| 1 pkt. EGG PLANT, Black Beauty..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. LETTUCE, May King (early)..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. LETTUCE, Iceberg..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. LETTUCE, Hollywood Hot Weather..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. MUSKMELON, Irondequoit (of delicious flavor)..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. WATERMELON, Harris' Earliest (best for the North)..... | .10 |
| 1/2 oz. ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers..... | .15 |
| 1 pkt. ONION, Silver Skin (white)..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. PARSLEY, Dwarf Perfection..... | .10 |
| 1 oz. PARSNIP, Harris' Model..... | .20 |
| 1 qt. PEAS, Thomas Laxton..... | .60 |
| 1 qt. PEAS, Alderman (medium late)..... | .60 |
| 1 qt. PEAS, Horsford's Market Garden..... | .55 |
| 1 pkt. PEPPER, Neapolitan..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. PUMPKIN, Small Sugar..... | .05 |
| 1 oz. RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe..... | .15 |
| 1/2 oz. SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster..... | .18 |
| 1 oz. SPINACH, Eskimo..... | .12 |
| 1 oz. SPINACH, Viroflay (early)..... | .12 |
| 1 pkt. SUMMER SQUASH, Early Bush Crookneck..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. WINTER SQUASH, Delicious..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. TOMATO, John Baer..... | .10 |
| 1 pkt. TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe..... | .05 |
| 1 pkt. TURNIP, Golden Ball..... | .05 |

Regular Price\$6.25



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



VEGETABLE SEEDS

GENERAL LIST

Directions for Cultivation. We issue a little pamphlet called "Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers," which will be sent free with all orders amounting to 50c or more, if requested.

Artichoke (Ger.)**ARTICHOKE****Carciofo (It.)**

The French or Globe Artichoke is largely used as a vegetable and is entirely different from the tuberous or Jerusalem Artichoke. The Globe Artichoke is a perennial and produces the flower buds which are used for food the second year after sowing the seed. North of Virginia the plants require protection in winter. The seed is sown early in the spring. Cover the crowns of the plants with coal ashes as soon as the ground freezes.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c.

JERUSALEM. Produces bulbs that are used as a vegetable like potatoes. Plant the bulbs in the spring the same as potatoes. The bulbs are ready to use in the late summer and fall. Also extensively planted for hog feed. The hogs will root out the tubers and grow fat on them. Bulbs per qt. 20c; pk. 85c; bu. (50 lbs.) \$2.75.

ASPARAGUS**MAKING AN ASPARAGUS BED****Spargel (Ger.)****Spargio (It.)**

Asparagus Seeds. To raise asparagus from the seed the seed should be sown early in the spring. One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row and produce about 250 plants. The plants may be set in the permanent bed when either one or two years old.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. A French variety with large green stalks tipped with purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

PALMETTO. This is one of the best varieties. It produces large, light green shoots early in the season, and is said to be less subject to rust than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 18c; lb. 55c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

There is nothing so important about raising asparagus as the quality of the roots. The roots sold by many nurserymen are worthless, or worse than that. They are grown from seed sown so thick in the row that they are so crowded they cannot make proper development. Such roots produce small, weak shoots and never make a really good bed. A great many people who do not know what really good roots look like accept these worthless things, and of course, do not get good results, and think they cannot raise asparagus. As a matter of fact if they got really well grown roots they would have had no trouble in establishing a good bed which would yield an abundance of large shoots every year.

We have some really fine, large, strong roots of our own growing both 2-years and 3-years old. If 3-year-old roots are set out this spring a few shoots can be cut next spring, but cutting should not continue more than two weeks. After that time let the tops grow and keep the bed clean. The next spring the bed will yield a good crop and keep yielding more each year for two or three years until it reaches full production.

To start a bed it is only necessary to set out the roots on good soil and give them ordinary care to keep weeds down, etc. No special preparation of the land is necessary. It should be prepared as for planting potatoes and should be made rich by applying a heavy dressing of manure, which should be plowed or spaded in.

The variety used is unimportant. They all produce equally good results if the roots are well grown and given suitable culture.

Full directions for planting will be found in our pamphlet containing culture directions which will be sent with every order if requested.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. 2 years old; good, strong, well-grown roots. Doz. 25c; 100 roots \$1.50; 500, \$5.00.

2 years old, extra large selected roots. Doz. 40c; 100, \$2.00.

3 years old, very large and strong. Doz. 50c; 100, \$2.25.

Special prices will be quoted on larger lots.

After preparing the land as for any garden crop, make shallow trenches 6 or 7 inches deep and 10 to 12 inches wide, four feet apart. This can be done with a plow. In the bottom of the trench place the asparagus roots two feet apart, being careful to spread the roots out flat and cover them so the crown is covered about two inches deep. When the shoots come up cultivate between the rows and gradually fill the trench so that the crowns will eventually be 4 to 5 inches below the surface.

**Giant Argenteuil Asparagus**



1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



Bohnen (Ger.)

BEANS

Faginoli (It.)

Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Being of the easiest culture and taking little room there is no more valuable crop for the home garden than "snap" or "string" beans.

Plant in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping the seed 2 inches apart, or in groups of 3 or 4 at intervals of a foot in the row. This makes hoeing easier. Do not plant until the ground is warm. In New York state and New England about May 15th is early enough.

Notes on Varieties of Wax or Yellow-Podded Bush Garden Beans.

Webber Wax is the earliest variety, and has long, flat, slightly curved pods of fine quality and quite free from rust.

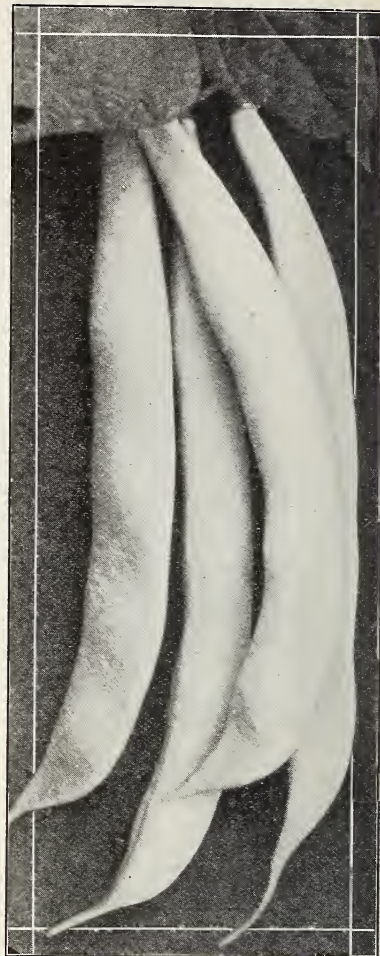
Wardwell's Kidney Wax is early, and has very long pods, while Round Pod Kidney Wax differs only in shape of the pods, which are round instead of flat. Burpee's New Kidney Wax has narrower and thicker pods than Wardwell's and is more prolific. The Hodson Wax is two weeks later, more vigorous and prolific, and is free from rust and blight, but not of the best quality.

Refugee Wax matures the same time as Hodson Wax, but has round pods instead of flat, and is of finer quality.

Davis' White Wax is early and prolific, and the pods resemble Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but are not of as good quality. Currie's Rust-proof has medium long, thick deep yellow pods of fine quality and nearly rust-proof. The dry beans are black. The Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax has straight, flat pods, rather short, quite free from rust and of fair quality.

WAX OR BUTTER BEANS

| | Pkt. | Pt. | Qt. | Pk. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| WEBBER WAX or "Cracker Jack." The earliest and one of the best wax varieties. Pods long, straight, flat, stringless and of fine quality. A prolific bearer and quite free from rust..... | \$0.12 | \$0.40 | \$0.75 | \$4.50 |
| BURPEE'S NEW KIDNEY WAX. Long flat yellow pods of fine quality. Very early and productive.. | .12 | .40 | .75 | 4.75 |
| WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Very large, flat pods of deep butter yellow. Early and of high quality | .12 | .40 | .75 | 4.90 |
| ROUND-POD KIDNEY WAX (called also "Brittle Wax"). Like Wardwell's, but has round pods.. | .12 | .40 | .75 | 4.75 |
| HODSON WAX. Very prolific, yielding nearly twice as much as other kinds. Quite late; pods long, flat, straight and handsome, but only of fair quality | .12 | .40 | .70 | 4.50 |
| DAVIS' WHITE WAX. Very hardy and prolific, of only fair quality | .12 | .40 | .70 | — |
| IMPROVED RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX. Short flat pods of good quality | .12 | .40 | .70 | 4.50 |
| CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF BLACK WAX (Improved Black Wax). Flat, deep yellow pods of good quality, very hardy and prolific. One of the best wax beans for market | .12 | .40 | .70 | 4.50 |
| REFUGEE WAX. (Stringless.) Very prolific, like the Refugee green-podded bean, but has yellow wax pods which are round, thick, 5 inches long and of fine quality. Matures a week later than the earliest kinds | .12 | .40 | .75 | 4.50 |



Webber Wax or "Cracker Jack" Bean

One of the best wax or yellow podded bush beans. Very early and of fine quality.

GREEN PODDED GARDEN BEANS

Stringless Green Pod is one of the earliest and is of fine quality with large round stringless pods, light green and nearly straight. Giant Stringless Valentine is more prolific, has large, round, stringless, light green, curved pods of high quality. The Black Valentine is just as early, has pods fully as long, but not so thick, and is not of as fine quality, but is very prolific. Bountiful has long, slender, flat pods of the finest quality, and perfectly stringless. Continues in bearing a long time and is very prolific.

Full Measure is very prolific, nearly as early as Bountiful and has round pods of high quality. Refugee is still later and has long, straight, round, light green pods, of fine quality when young.

FOR SHELLING GREEN, Dwarf Limas are of the best quality, but are more difficult to raise than Ruby Dwarf Horticultural and Goddard or Boston Favorite, both of which are very hardy, prolific and easily raised, and of fair quality for succotash, but far inferior to Limas.

French Horticultural is later, has larger vines and is more prolific than the Ruby Dwarf Horticultural.

GREEN-PODDED GARDEN BEANS

Four quarts of one variety will be supplied at half peck price.

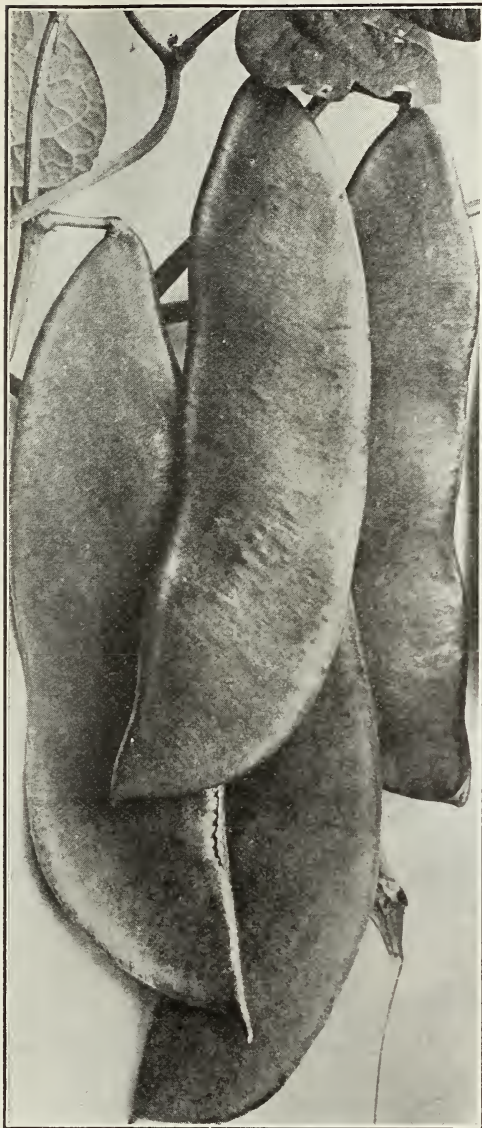
| | Pkt. | Pt. | Qt. | Pk. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| FULL MEASURE. Round pods; very prolific; medium early and of excellent quality | \$0.12 | \$0.40 | \$0.75 | \$4.25 |
| STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Round pods of high quality. Early and productive | .10 | .35 | .65 | 4.00 |
| GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE. The best early green-podded bush bean. Very prolific and of fine quality | .10 | .35 | .65 | 4.00 |
| BLACK VALENTINE. Very early and prolific and one of the most profitable market varieties, but not of high quality | .10 | .35 | .65 | 4.00 |
| BOUNTIFUL. Very early, prolific, and one of the very best flat podded beans | .10 | .35 | .65 | 4.00 |
| IMPROVED ROUND-POD VALENTINE. Extra early, very prolific | .10 | .35 | .60 | — |
| REFUGEE, OR 1000 TO 1. Round, light green pods of good quality when young; late | .10 | .35 | .60 | 4.25 |
| GODDARD OR BOSTON FAVORITE. For shelling green..... | .10 | .30 | .60 | — |
| RUBY DWARF HORTICULTURAL. Better than the old Horticultural | .10 | .35 | .65 | 4.00 |
| FRENCH HORTICULTURAL. Later and more prolific than the above and grows taller | .12 | .40 | .70 | 4.75 |



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



Burpee's Bush Lima Beans, Wonder Strain

DWARF or BUSH LIMA BEANS

Bush Limas are more easily raised than the pole varieties, but do not yield quite as much. They do best on rather heavy or "strong" land. Do not plant too early as the seed is apt to rot if the ground is wet and cold. The seed should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and drop two in a place a foot or 18 inches apart. A pint of seed will plant about 100 feet of row.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED. This early strain of Burpee's Bush Lima has beans of larger size and deeper green color than the old strains and the vines are more true to the bush form with fewer runners. The beans are both larger and thicker than the old form, and the pods are also larger. For market, whether the beans are sold shelled or in the pod, this new strain will be found superior on account of its larger size and better color. With us it is not as prolific as the "Wonder" strain. Pkt. 12c; pint 40c; qt. 75c; 4 qts. \$2.75; peck (14 lbs.) \$5.25.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—New Wonder Strain. This improved strain bears larger crops and is earlier than the old and original variety. The beans are very thick and plump, of fine quality and deep ity, while they mature earlier and are far less trouble to raise. It is the earliest large podded Lima, and with us the most prolific of the bush type. Pkt. 12c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; 4 qts. \$2.65; peck (14 lbs.) \$5.00.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. This is a remarkable improvement on the old Dreer's Bush Lima. It is so much better in every way that it will certainly displace the old variety. The pods are large and the beans are very thick and plump, of fine quality and deep green in color. The vines are vigorous and productive and the beans mature medium early. Those who prefer the thick "Potato" Limas will find this new strain far superior to any other. It is the most profitable variety to raise for market. Pkt. 12c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; 4 qts. \$2.75; pk. (14 lbs.) \$5.25.

DREER'S OR "POTATO" BUSH LIMA. Large, thick, nearly round beans of good quality. Not as large or prolific as Fordhook, which is superior in every respect. Pkt. 12c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. Small, early and prolific; not of as fine quality as Burpee's Bush and Fordhook, but much harder and more easily raised. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; 4 qts. \$2.00.

POLE LIMA BEANS

These Limas require some support for the vines to climb on. Poles 8 feet long answer very well, but if not available a neat and cheap trellis can be made by placing a strong post at each end of the row and running a strong fence wire at top and bottom. Strings are then run from one wire to the other forming a support for the vines. The string is run back and forth from one wire to the other without tying or cutting. The wire should be drawn tight and the post braced in some way. Plant 3 or 4 seeds in a place about two feet apart.

Early Leviathan Lima. This is the earliest large-podded pole Lima we know of. The pods are very large and often contain five beans which are of good size and of the finest quality. The pods are produced in clusters and in great abundance. Pkt. 10c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; 4 qts. \$2.50.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. A very large-podded variety, but not quite as early as Leviathan. Pkt. 10c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; 4 qts. \$2.50.

CHALLENGER LIMA. This is an improved strain of the old Dreer's or Potato Lima. The beans are plump, being very thick through, but not quite as large as the flat type like Leviathan. Pkt. 10c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; 4 qts. \$2.50.

FIELD BEANS

The following varieties of beans are used for baking, soups, etc., and are grown extensively as field crops. These beans should be planted in rows 28 inches apart, dropping the seed about 10 to the foot of row. A quart will plant from 250 to 300 feet of row, depending on the size of the beans.

Yellow Eye. Medium size white beans with a yellow spot or "eye." The beans are of very fine quality when cooked, being without the tough skin found on common white beans. It produces large crops and matures early, and is less subject to the diseases which often attack other kinds. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.50.

Boston Marrow or White Marrowfat. Large, plump, white beans of high quality; very productive on good soil. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.50.

Marrow Pea or White Navy. Small and very prolific. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$3.00.

Red Kidney. Large, red kidney-shaped beans; yields heavily on strong land. Considered one of the most profitable beans to raise for market. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$3.00.

White Kidney. Large, kidney-shaped beans. This bean is of the finest quality when cooked, being far superior to common kinds. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 55c; pk. \$3.50.

NOTE. The prices quoted above for Field Beans are subject to market changes. Please write for price per bushel, naming the kinds and quantities required.

NEW PEA BEAN, "ROBUST"

A new strain of White Pea beans that resists disease and consequently yields much more than the common variety. See page 51.



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HARRIS' SEEDS

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POLE BEANS

Although not necessary most of these varieties do best if given some support for the vines.

A Bean of Quality—THE SCOTIA

If you want the very best, most tender and delicious "string beans," raise the Scotia.

It is a pole bean and should have some support for the vines, but can be grown very successfully without. The pods are long, perfectly round, straight, light green, entirely stringless and of the very highest quality.

Many of our customers who have raised the Scotia bean for years know how delicious it is, but those who have not tried it have a treat awaiting them.

The pods of the Scotia when cooked are so much better than any other kind that nothing else will do after once tasting them. They have a rich, melting, buttery flavor possessed by no other bean.

They commence to bear as soon as the early bush beans are gone.

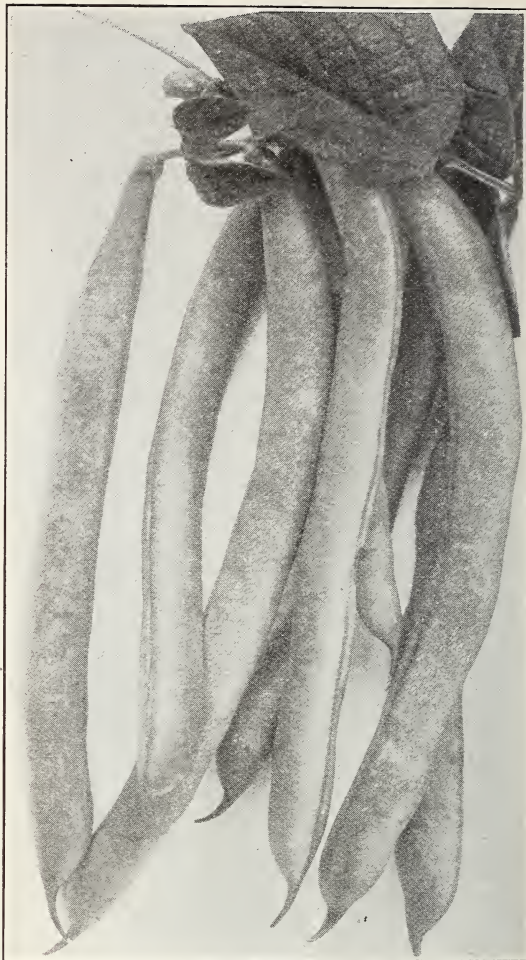
A few hills will produce enough for a family and will bear all through August and September when the earlier bush beans are gone. Plant enough to can—They are delicious; far more rich and tender than any other canned beans we have ever eaten. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 30c; pt. 45c; qt. 85c.

Mar. 6, 1918.

"The picture of the Scotia Bean shown in your 1918 catalogue is altogether too modest. I have grown the Scotia for the past seventeen years, and there has never been a season when I could not have shown a larger bunch than the one you pictured. It is by far the finest green-podded pole bean on the market. It is especially valuable for preserving by the "cold-pack" process."—Rev. Francis E. Webster, Waltham, Mass.

Kentucky Wonder. The pods are very long, round, light green, entirely stringless and of high quality. The vines are enormously productive, and the pods mature quite early, being the earliest of the pole varieties. Although the quality of the pods is very fine it is not quite equal to the Scotia. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c.

Lazy Wife. Pods five inches long, broad, flat, stringless, and very brittle and of excellent quality. Very productive but matures later than Kentucky Wonder and Scotia. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c.



Scotia Beans



Swiss Chard—Silver Leaf

Golden Cluster Wax. Immense pods eight inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, golden yellow, thick, tender, brittle, stringless and of fine quality as a snap bean. Very prolific and matures in mid-season. Seed white. Pkt. 12c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 28c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c.

Speckled Cranberry or Horticultural. The pods are 5 inches long, deep green, splashed with red when mature. Can be used as snap beans or for shell-ing green. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 75c.

Scarlet Runner. Grown principally as an ornamental vine. The flowers are large, being in clusters and are bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 25c; pt. 45c.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

Beisskohl (Ger.)

Bieta (It.)

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib when boiled makes delicious greens, or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall. If given a little protection it will survive the winter and make excellent greens early in the spring.

Lucullus. A new variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plant grows nearly 2 feet high and the stem and leaves are very large and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

Silver Leaf. Large, smooth leaves with silvery white stems which are tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



Ruebe (Ger.)

BEETS

Barbabetola (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 60 feet of row. Ten pounds will sow an acre in rows 18 inches apart.

Beets can be sown early in the spring, and again a few weeks later for a succession. It is an excellent plan to sow some in July for use in the fall. These young beets can be put in a pit or root cellar and covered with sand, and will keep in nice, tender condition for use in winter.

Crosby's Egyptian, HARRIS' SELECTED STRAIN.

This is the finest early beet either for market or home use that we know of. The seed has been raised on our own farm for many years, and we have bred the strain so carefully that practically every beet is a model for shape, color and quality. See page 11.

Gardeners who want the very best early beet should use **Harris' Selected strain of Crosby's Egyptian**. We have found nothing quite equal to it, either for earliness, color or shape. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET. To meet the demand for cheaper seed of this variety we offer some first-class seed, not of our own growing, but grown by a reliable grower in Connecticut. This seed is equal to any stock sold except the special strain of our own growing offered above. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. This is the old strain of Egyptian beet, having flat beets of very dark red color. This variety is used by many gardeners for forcing and first sowing in the open ground, as it grows rapidly and makes a nice bunching beet of good color and shape very early. The quality of the beets is not as fine as some others. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Long Season. A valuable variety for fall use. The beets remain tender for a long time. See page 11. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c.

Detroit Dark Red. A medium early globe-shaped beet of excellent quality. It is especially esteemed on account of its dark red color which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light colored rings seen in some varieties. The beet is smooth and handsome and is now being largely used for canning

as well as for the market. It retains its good quality even after it gets large, and

is an excellent variety on this account for fall use as well as for spring. We have a very fine strain of this beet, being of uniform globe shape, small tops and very dark red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Eclipse. This is one of the earliest and handsomest beets grown. The beets are globe-shaped, smooth and with very small tops, and are of the finest quality. Not of as dark color as **Detroit Dark Red** but grows more rapidly and are ready for use earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Edmunds' Blood Turnip. The beets grow large, yet remain tender and of good quality for a long time. Larger and a little later than **Eclipse**. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED. Roots long, smooth and very dark red, and of high quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. We have an excellent strain of this old favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY BASSANO. Large, very early and of excellent quality; rather light in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

Most economical and valuable food for cattle and sheep

There is no crop more valuable for feeding cows and sheep than mangels and sugar beets. Considering the fact that it is easy to raise 40 tons or more per acre and that the whole root is perfectly digestible, there being no waste as is the case with corn stalks or other coarse fodder, there is no other food more economical. Not only this, but cows fed on mangels during the winter will give more and better milk than they will on any other food. Sheep also are much healthier and ewes with lambs give more milk, and therefore raise better lambs than if fed only dry food. It is the poorest kind of economy to try to get along without them.

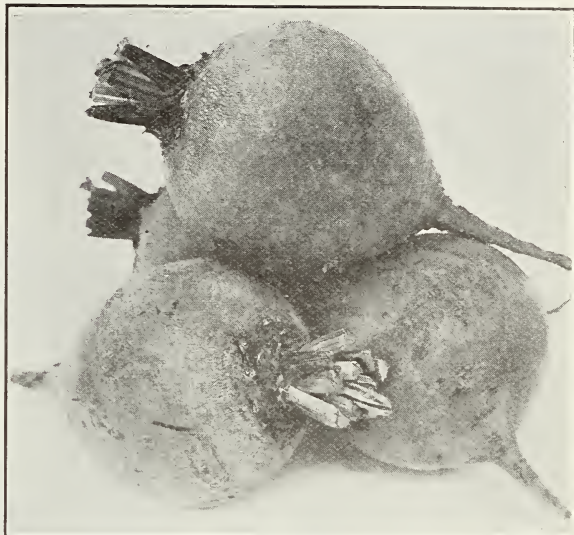
DANISH YELLOW GIANT (Shudstrup). This mangel has been found by the Danish Government to yield more and produce more actual food per acre than any other kind now grown. The roots grow to a very large size, of deep yellow color, not as long as **Long Red**, but larger around and are smooth and handsome, having small tops and very few side roots. They grow over two-thirds above ground, so can be harvested with little trouble.

When different varieties of mangels are planted together the contrast between this new variety and other kinds is very marked, the **Danish Yellow Giant** being far ahead in size and vigor of growth and yields 100 bushels more per acre than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. or more at 95c per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Roots oval in shape, bright yellow outside and the flesh is yellow all the way through. The mangels are large; easily harvested and of good quality. We have a very fine selected strain of this variety. The roots grow very uniform in shape and the flesh is of a deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

MAMMOTH LONG RED, or Norbiton Giant. This variety has produced the largest yield of any kind of mangel at the field trials held at Cornell University. The quality of the roots for feeding is high. The roots grow very large and keep well. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c; 5 lbs. or more at 90c per lb.

NEW "HALF-SUGAR" MANGEL. This mangel or giant sugar beet is intermediate between the large mangels and the sugar beets. The roots are white with red tops, and grow to a large size, oval in shape, growing half out of the ground, and have small tops. The roots contain a higher percentage of sugar, and are therefore more valuable for feeding than the larger and coarser mangels. This giant sugar beet yields much larger crops than any other kind of sugar beet and nearly as much per acre as the largest mangels. Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 95c; 5 lbs. or more at 90c per lb.



Eclipse Beet



Danish Yellow Giant Mangel



1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



Blumenkohl (Ger.)

CAULIFLOWER

Cavolflore (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 or 2000 plants if sown in open ground, or about 3000 in frames.

Early cauliflower is difficult to raise and is not of the best quality, but when the plants are set out in late June or July and the heads form in October there is no difficulty in getting fine, large heads of first-class quality. The seed should be sown in open ground or cold frames about the middle of May or first of June on good soil. When plants are large enough transplant to rich, moist soil. Care must be taken that the plants do not become checked in growth, as that will cause them to head prematurely.

There is nothing so essential to success in raising cauliflower as good seed. The best cauliflower seed is very expensive, but it is worth to the grower ten times as much as cheap and carelessly grown seed. We get the best results from using Snowball and Danish Giant for main late crops as well as for early use. The seed we offer is grown with the greatest care, and 99 per cent of the plants will produce fine, compact heads of good size.

Danish Perfection. A fine new strain of Snowball Cauliflower maturing a week or ten days later, having more leaves which protect the heads from the sun. The heads are very firm, solid and snow-white and practically every plant will make a good head under favorable conditions. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 95c; oz. \$3.25.

Snowball. "Perfected" strain. Although an early variety, the Snowball is most excellent for late or main crop as well as for forcing and summer use. There is no finer cauliflower than a first-class strain of this variety. The heads are large, heavy and close grained, with no leaves growing through them. There is nothing finer than the strain of Snowball we offer, no matter under what name it is sold, or what price is charged for the seed. Pkt. (250 seeds) 15c; ¼ oz. 90c; oz. \$3.25.

Danish Giant or 'Dry-Weather.'

This strain of Snowball Cauliflower is especially valuable for high ground, as it is more vigorous than the Early Snowball, and stands dry weather better. The heads are a little larger than Snowball and mature a week or two later and have more leaves to protect them from the sun and frost. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 95c; oz. \$3.50.

ERFURT EARLY DWARF. Not quite as early or fine as Snowball, but is an excellent variety both for early and late crop. It is very reliable in regard to heading, and the heads are solid and compact. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 90c; oz. \$3.00.

LARGE ALGIERS. Heads of the largest size, white, but not as compact as Snowball. A reliable header, and of very fine quality for table use; not suitable for market. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50.

Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.
(See price list at back of this catalogue.)

Danish Perfection Cauliflower—A Fine New Variety

We can furnish cabbage and cauliflower plants of the most prominent varieties in this list at lowest prices. Plants ready from the middle of April to middle of July.

Danish Improved
Brussels Sprouts

Rosenkohl (Ger.)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS Cavoli di Bruxelles (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 3000 plants.

A delicious vegetable that is becoming very popular in all large markets. It should be more largely grown in private gardens, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the late fall and winter when other vegetables are gone. It is cultivated like cabbage. Sow the seed in the open ground in May and set out the plants the middle of June 2 ½ feet apart. The sprouts that grow along the stem are picked off and cooked like cabbage or cauliflower and are very delicate and fine flavored.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF. A popular variety on Long Island where this vegetable is grown on a large scale for market. Does not produce as solid sprouts nor head as evenly as the Danish Improved. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

DANISH IMPROVED. A fine new variety that produces uniformly nice, solid sprouts. The plant grows medium tall and the stems are often completely covered with the sprouts. This is the most reliable variety we know of. People who have had difficulty in raising good sprouts should try this seed. With us nearly every plant produces a large lot of solid, compact sprouts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

PLANTS. We can furnish Brussels sprouts plants at proper time for transplanting. See Plant Department, last pages of this catalogue.

"Just a word in regard to Scotia Beans—the best ever. What you say about these beans is true as gospel. There is nothing like them, nor just as good. Our Scotia beans froze last fall, so I am sending for new supply.

"Hickox corn is a most excellent main crop variety.

"Breadstone turnip is certainly a dandy. The same may be said of Eclipse beet.

"I have seven head horses and colts. I raised carrots for them. I love to feed them for they seem to enjoy them so much."—J. R. B. Goelman, Cherry Valley, N. Y.

Feb. 19, 1918.



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N. Y.

1919



Kraut (Ger.)

CABBAGE

Cavola cappriccio (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 to 2000 plants sown in open ground, or 3000 if sown in frames. It requires about 6 ounces of seed to produce plants for an acre of ground.

METHODS OF CULTURE. To get very early cabbage in the Northern states the seeds should be sown in hotbeds in February or March, or about six weeks before the ground outside is ready to receive the plants. For medium early crop the seed of early kinds like Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market, Burpee's All Head and Early Spring may be sown in the open ground as early as possible and the plants transplanted as soon as large enough. They will give cabbage ready for use in August if the land is rich and well cultivated. For the late crop the seed should be sown in the Northern states about May 20, and the plants set out July 1. Seed of early varieties may be sown as late as June 15, and will mature a good crop. For late sowing Enkhuizen Glory and Burpee's All Head are excellent varieties.

Early Varieties of Cabbage. Among the earliest kinds the different strains of Wakefield are best known. Early Jersey Wakefield is extremely early and has medium-sized pointed heads. Charleston Wakefield has larger heads, not so pointed as the Jersey Wakefield, and matures a week later. Of the early flat-head kinds Copenhagen Market is the earliest, while Enkhuizen Glory and Burpee's All Head Early are a little later and are often used for planting late for a fall crop. The new Stanley is of very high quality, being far superior to other kinds for table use.

Late or Main-crop Varieties. Danish Ballhead is now most extensively planted for fall and winter shipping, and is very profitable on good land and under favorable conditions, but it does not yield as much as some of the domestic or flat varieties. It does not succeed south of Pennsylvania. Succession heads evenly and quite early, but cracks badly if not cut as soon as well matured. Volga produces large solid heads and grows so fast that it can be set out late and will produce immense crops.

It has been found profitable in many cases to plant early varieties of flat cabbage for fall market. They produce medium size, hard heads which are preferred in market to the larger heads of the late varieties. For this purpose Burpee's All Head Early is the most popular variety. It has been found very profitable in this locality. Enkhuizen Glory is also excellent for this purpose. It can be set out as late as August 1 on good land. Red Cabbage is used for pickling and is often very profitable to raise for market. The new 'Red Danish Stonehead' is an excellent variety. Savoy cabbage is of the finest quality and excellent for home use in the fall and winter.

ENKHUIZEN GLORY CABBAGE

This cabbage is as early as Charleston Wakefield and grows twice the size. The heads are as round as a ball, very solid and heavy, often weighing 10 pounds or more. It has few outside leaves and will bear close planting.

FOR LATE CROP. This is not only a great cabbage for early market, but it is also a most profitable variety to raise for fall use. If the plants are set out in this locality (western New York) the middle of July the cabbage will mature ready for market in October and immense crops can



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

be raised. On good soil practically every plant will produce a large solid head weighing 8 to 10 pounds, or 20 tons per acre. The heads are about the same shape as Danish Ballhead and nearly as hard, although they will not keep as well when stored over winter.

We have an exceptional fine strain of this cabbage that produces heads of uniform type, large size and very solid, and practically every plant will make a good head. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.10; ¼ lb. \$3.75; lb. \$14.50.

Jan. 10, 1918.

"Please reserve me 4 pounds Enkhuizen Glory cabbage seed, as your last year's seed raised the best cabbage around here. Every plant headed solid for first cutting. There was practically no cracked heads."—E. W. Bennett, Victor, N. Y.

"Be sure to send me the same strain of Enkhuizen Glory cabbage that you did last year. I had them all stopped on early cabbage around here last year. I weighed several that went thirteen to fifteen pounds each."—Mr. Arthur G. Ellis, Clinton, N. Y.

COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE

The earliest round head cabbage we know of. As early as Wakefield and larger heads. As round as a ball; very compact with few outside leaves. Heads very uniformly; practically every plant making a good firm head and every one alike as two peas.

The most remarkable point about this cabbage is its uniformity—every plant under normal conditions will produce a good, solid head, and every head as like another as two peas in a pod.

This is a profitable cabbage to grow for market and an excellent early variety for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$13.50.



Volga Cabbage (Photograph)

CABBAGE—Continued

Danish Ball-head, Short Stemmed. We consider this the best strain of Danish cabbage. The heads are large, almost perfectly round, very hard, solid and of good deep green color. This strain of seed produces larger heads and consequently heavier yields than the old style Danish cabbage. A number of large fields in this locality have yielded as high as 22 tons per acre. Practically every plant produces a good solid head when well grown. There is no finer strain than this. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$12.50. See photograph of field on back of this catalogue.

Danish Ball-head, "Solid Emperor" strain. This is the old style Danish cabbage with tall stems and medium size heads which are deep green, very hard and keep better than any other kind. The yield is usually a few tons less per acre than the "Short Stemmed" strain, but on account of its splendid keeping qualities the "Solid Emperor" strain is sometimes preferred. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$12.00.

Volga. The heads are very large, almost perfectly round like the Danish Ballhead and very solid and heavy. A rapid grower and yields immense crops under favorable conditions. Practically every plant produces a good solid head. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.50.

EARLY VARIETIES

| | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. | Lb. |
|--|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| STANLEY (New). The best for the home garden. See page 10 | \$0.10 | \$1.00 | — | — |
| EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Special selected strain. The earliest cabbage. Pointed heads of good size, very uniform and compact. Our strain of this variety is far superior to that usually sold | .10 | 1.20 | \$3.50 | \$13.50 |
| CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. Larger, broader and not so pointed as the above and a few days later. We have a fine strain of this variety. Every plant makes a good large head | .10 | .70 | 2.25 | 8.50 |
| BURPEE'S ALL HEAD EARLY. Medium early; large solid heads, and of very compact growth. One of the best for summer use or for planting late for main crop. We offer seed of the very finest strain which produces even crops of large solid heads | .10 | 1.20 | 4.00 | 15.00 |
| Henderson's Early Summer. Medium early, flat heads..... | .10 | 1.00 | 3.50 | — |
| Early Spring. Early and very fine; flat heads, solid and compact | .10 | 1.00 | 3.50 | — |

CABBAGE—Main Crop Varieties

| | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. | Lb. |
|---|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| Succession. One of the best medium early kinds. Large flat heads | \$0.10 | \$1.00 | \$3.25 | \$12.00 |
| All Seasons. Large flat heads. A popular variety for fall use. A heavy yielder | .10 | 1.00 | 3.25 | 12.00 |
| Surehead. Large deep heads, solid and compact..... | .10 | 1.00 | 3.25 | 12.00 |
| Premium Flat Dutch. The old standard Flat Dutch. A first-class, large, late cabbage | .10 | .50 | 1.70 | 6.50 |
| Fottler's Drumhead. Heads large and flat | .10 | .35 | 1.25 | — |
| Winningstadt. Pointed heads of medium size, hard and solid. Every plant heads | .10 | .45 | 1.50 | — |
| RED CABBAGE—Mammoth Rock Red. The largest red variety, heads of good size, deep red and very solid | .10 | 1.25 | 4.50 | — |
| RED CABBAGE—Holland Export. A very fine, red cabbage. Heads round, medium size, very hard and deep red color | .10 | 1.10 | 4.00 | — |
| RED CABBAGE—Red Danish Stonehead. Very firm heads of medium size. Resembles Danish Ballhead, but not quite so large; heads very evenly..... | .10 | 1.10 | 4.00 | — |
| SAVOY CABBAGE—The Herald. A very fine new Savoy; superior to the older kinds. Of very fine quality for table use in the winter. Far superior to common cabbage | .10 | 1.10 | 4.00 | — |
| SAVOY CABBAGE—Perfection Drumhead. Large, moderately firm heads of high quality. The best Savoy for market | .10 | .90 | 3.00 | — |



Chinese or "Celery" Cabbage

CHINESE or PE-TSAI "CELERY CABBAGE"

This vegetable from China has become quite popular among those who know how to use it.

It belongs to the cabbage family, but looks more like Cos lettuce. The large mid-ribs of the leaves are perfectly white and are very crisp and tender. It is excellent when used as a salad, but is not so good cooked.

The seed should be sown not earlier than the middle of July in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot or 15 inches apart in the rows. If sown early it soon runs to seed and is useless.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.50.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Blaetterkohl (Ger.)

Cavolo rapa (It.)

Kale is used as "greens" during the winter, and is a most welcome dish when other vegetables are gone. The young and tender shoots that come out on the stalks are delicate and delicious when cooked. They are better after a few frosts in the fall. With a little protection, or when the snow is deep, kale will stand the winter without injury. It is grown the same way as cabbage, but for winter use the seed may be sown as late as July.

DWARF CURLED GREEN. A low growing, spreading variety. The leaves are finely curled and of excellent quality. Often used for garnishing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH CURLED. The most popular variety. The plant grows 3 feet tall and produces an abundance of sprouts the whole length of the tall stem, and they are of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

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Carotten (Ger.)

CARROTS

Carota (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row. It requires 2 to 3 pounds of seed to sow an acre.



Oxheart

Chantenay
(From a Photograph)

Danvers

CHICORY

Cichorien-Wurzel (Ger.) Cicoria selvatica (It.)

Chicory is used for two purposes. The large-rooted variety is used as a substitute for coffee, the root being dried and ground, while the variety called "Witloof" is used for salad. Both are easily raised from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

WITLOOF, or "French Endive." Seed sown in May or June produces roots which, when taken up and placed in sand in a warm dark place, throw out tender white sprouts which are used as a salad. These sprouts are often called "French Endive." See page 13. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.25.

CORN SALAD

Feldsalat (Ger.)

Valeriana (It.)

Used for "greens" like spinach or as a salad. Can be sown in the spring and fall. Succeeds best when sown in the early spring and in August. Can be sown in September and wintered like spinach if given a little protection.

LARGE ROUND-LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LEMON CUCUMBER

This is a real cucumber that grows about the size and shape of a lemon. The flesh is white and has a peculiar sweet flavor, quite different from other cucumbers.

They are highly esteemed by many people both for table use and pickling. The fruit is ready to use when it is just commencing to turn yellow. They may be picked while green or ripe as preferred.

The Lemon Cucumber is grown the same as other cucumbers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.



Lemon Cucumber

Carrots can be sown from early spring to the middle of summer. The earlier they are sown the larger the crop as a rule, but late sowings produce nice carrots for table use or market in the fall. These young carrots are delicious, being far more tender than older and larger roots.

CARROTS FOR FEEDING. Carrots are of a high value for feeding cows, horses and sheep, and as very large crops can be grown on a small piece of ground, it pays remarkably well to raise at least a small plot of them every year. They are of great benefit to cows and horses in the fall and winter. One of the best varieties for this purpose is Danvers Half Long. It is more easily harvested than the longer carrots and yields fully as many bushels per acre and on some soils it yields more than a longer variety. A larger yield can be obtained by sowing Mastodon or White Vosges. The carrots, however, are white, and some people prefer the yellow kinds.

Chantenay. The most popular carrot for table use and market. The roots grow 5 to 6 inches long, tapering only slightly and quite square or stump-rooted at the bottom. The color is deep orange and the roots are fine grained, smooth as a bottle and of the finest quality. See page 8. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. or more at 95c per lb.

Danvers Half Long. The roots taper a little more at the bottom than Chantenay and grow about two inches longer (eight inches in length). This variety is very valuable for stock feeding as well as for market. Very heavy yields are often obtained with this carrot. 1000 bushels per acre is not at all unusual. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c; 5 lbs. or more at 90c per lb.

EARLY FRENCH SHORT HORN. The earliest and best carrot for forcing. Our seed is of the finest strain for hothouse forcing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

MASTODON, or White Vosges. A large white carrot for stock. The roots grow very large, but being thick and not too long, they can be easily pulled. We think this variety will yield more good, nutritious carrots per acre than any other carrot. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

LONG ORANGE. We have a fine strain of this variety; roots long, but not too tapering; smooth and straight. An immense yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

OXHEART, or GUERANDE. A short, thick carrot often nearly as large around as it is long. Excellent for table use or bunching for the market. Matures early. Can be easily pulled by hand and will yield nearly as much as the longer varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

CRESS

Garten-Kresse (Ger.)

Agretto (It.)

EXTRA FINE CURLED (also called "Peppergrass"). Leaves finely cut and curled, very handsome and of a pleasant, pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WATER CRESS. This plant is now used very extensively for garnishing and for salads. It can easily be grown on the banks of any small stream or on land that can be flooded with running water. It succeeds best on streams fed by springs that do not dry up in summer. The seed should be scattered on the muddy banks in the spring or summer. Water Cress can also be grown in greenhouses for winter use and is a profitable crop.

Improved Broad-Leaved Water Cress. Larger and better than the common variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.



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HARRIS' SEEDS

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Sellerie (Ger.)

CELERY

Sedano (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 4000 plants

Celery is easily raised. The trouble most unskilled gardeners experience is in raising the plants. In the North the seed must be sown very early in the spring, as soon as the ground is free from frost.

The plants should be transplanted in July in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet apart, and 6 to 8 inches in the row. Any good, rich, moist soil will raise celery.

We give full directions for culture with every order for seed if requested. We sell plants ready in June and July at low prices. See prices at back of catalogue.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery Blanched With Boards—Board Turned Down to Show the Stalks

Varieties. For fall and early winter use **Golden Self-Blanching** is one of the best varieties. **White Plume** is handsome to look at, but not of very good quality, and must be used early as it does not keep very well. The new "Easy Blanching" blanches quickly and keeps much better than **White Plume**, and is of finer quality.

For keeping in the winter **French's Success** is the best variety we know of. It will keep until spring. **Columbia** blanches quicker and can be used earlier in the winter and is of fine quality, but does not keep quite as long. **Giant Pascal** is also good, and has very broad, thick stalks, and keeps well. **New Rose** is excellent for home use, and where a celery of fine quality is appreciated. The stalks are of large size, tinged with red, and very crisp, keep well and are of fine flavor.

Golden Self-Blanching. The best celery for fall and early winter use. Blanches easily and has a rich nutty flavor. The stalks are of medium length, quite thick, solid and crisp.

When blanched the stalks are creamy white, while the leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow.

This is the best early celery for the home garden as well as for market. It can be easily blanched by placing boards on each side the row for fall use, and will blanch perfectly in the cellar or pit when stored for winter use.

There is often difficulty in getting really good seed of this variety. Much of the seed sold produces soft or "hollow" stalks, which are useless for any purpose.

PROVED SEED. The seed we offer was grown in France by the originator, and we have raised a crop of celery from it so we know it is true to name and of high quality. The crop contained practically no green stalks, and not one soft or hollow stalk. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.50.

Golden Self Blanching—American grown. The same variety as described above, but this seed was grown in California instead of France. The celery is of a little taller growth, but otherwise the same as the French grown seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

Easy Blanching or **Sanford Superb.** A new celery that resembles the **Golden Self Blanching**, but leaves are green and the stalks blanch white instead of yellow. The stalks have the same form and heavy heart of the **Golden Self Blanching**, and blanch very quickly like that variety, but keep better and can be used after the **Self Blanching** is gone.

This is really a fine celery for use in the late fall and winter, as it keeps well and is of fine quality, being crisp, solid and without stringiness.

The seed we offer is of our own growing, and is of the true original stock. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

French's Success. The best celery for winter storing. This celery keeps in perfect condition all winter if properly stored. Many gardeners keep it until spring and get high prices for it.

The stalks are of medium length, very compact with a well developed heart which forms early. It is very crisp and solid and of superb quality. Blanches perfectly white and is extremely brittle and without stringiness. The stalks never grow hollow or soft when Harris' seed is used.

Some other dealers are offering **French's Success** celery seed grown in California which is very inferior to our selected strain which is grown here at Moreton Farm from the best stalks only. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

| | Pkt. | Oz. | $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. | Lb. |
|--|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| COLUMBIA. Resembles Golden Self-Blanching , but keeps better and requires more time to blanch. | \$0.10 | \$0.55 | \$1.85 | \$6.75 |
| White Plume. Blanches very easily, but of rather poor quality | .05 | .30 | .85 | 3.00 |
| GIANT PASCAL. Broad, thick stalks of good quality, a good variety for winter market. | .05 | .25 | .60 | 2.25 |
| New Rose. A red celery of the finest quality, and therefore superior to other winter varieties for home use. The stalks are solid, crisp and of nutty flavor. | .05 | .25 | .75 | 2.75 |
| Golden Heart (Dwarf). An old kind that has been superseded | .05 | .25 | .60 | 2.25 |
| CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted Celery. The bulbous roots are used instead of the stalks. Large Smooth Prague , the best variety | .05 | .25 | .65 | 2.50 |

CELERY PLANTS. See price list on last pages of this catalogue.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
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Gurken (Ger.)

CUCUMBERS

Cetriolo (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 80 hills or sow 50 feet of row. About 3 lbs. of seed per acre.



1. Perfect Jersey Pickle. 2. Long Green.
3. Cumberland. 4. Chicago Pickling.

DAVIS' PERFECT
CUCUMBER

This new strain of White Spine Cucumber has been selected with great care, and the result is that it produces cucumbers of great uniformity, all being nearly exactly alike in shape, color and size. They are very handsome cucumbers, deep green in color, perfectly straight and about 8 to 10 inches long. The vines are very prolific and healthy. Matures medium late.

It is one of the very best varieties for forcing as well as for the open ground. It is excellent for pickles as it produces a great abundance of nice, straight cucumbers of good color. The seed we offer is of a very carefully bred strain of this variety and produces uniform crops of handsome, straight, deep green cucumbers. It is far superior to most of the so-called Davis' Perfect sold. See price list below.

Seed is sown in this latitude (western New York) the middle of May for slicing and the first of middle of July for pickles.

ABOUT VARIETIES. For both slicing and pickles the different strains of White Spine are the most popular. Of these Davis' Perfect is one of the best, the fruit is long and very dark green. Arlington is of medium length, straight and smooth, and very early, while Extra Long White Spine is longer and a little later and produces a very fine, handsome fruit. Harris' Perfection is also a strain of White Spine and has very long, deep green fruit. Emerald is smooth, without any spines and very deep green, straight and handsome and a little later than White Spine.

Of the varieties suitable to raise for pickles, Chicago Pickling and Green Prolific or Boston Pickling, are the most prolific, and will produce the greatest number of pickles per acre, but the fruit is rather short and thick and therefore not as desirable as that of Long Green, Perfected Jersey Pickle, Arlington White Spine and Cumberland. These all produce long, straight pickles of best quality. The Cumberland is covered with very fine spines closely set all over the fruit, which gives it a distinct appearance. The pickles are of fine quality, being very crisp.



Davis' Perfect Cucumber

Klondike. A strain of White Spine that is remarkable for its dark green color; fine shape and good quality, both for slicing and pickling. The cucumbers are of medium length, very solid and dark green, retaining their color long after pickling. Matures medium early and the vines are very prolific. See price list below.

PRICE LIST OF CUCUMBERS

| | Pkt. | Oz. | ¼ Lb. | Lb. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Earliest of All. The best extra early variety, 4 to 5 inches long, of the White Spine type..... | \$0.05 | \$0.12 | \$0.30 | \$1.10 |
| HARRIS' PERFECTION. A very fine new variety. Crop of seed failed | — | — | — | — |
| DAVIS' PERFECT. An improved strain of White Spine. A very fine cucumber for slicing or market. See description above | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.40 |
| Fordhook Famous. A good long cucumber of the White Spine class | .05 | .12 | .35 | 1.25 |
| EARLY WHITE SPINE. The most popular cucumber. Early, productive and of fine quality for slicing and pickling. Fruit of medium length, bright green with white spines | .05 | .12 | .30 | 1.10 |
| ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. Differs from Early White Spine in having fruit more pointed at the ends and deeper green, one of the best for market and pickles | .05 | .12 | .30 | 1.10 |
| Extra Long White Spine, or Evergreen. A very fine strain with fruit 10 inches long, straight and handsome. The fruit retains its green color even when ripe. A little later than the other two strains of White Spine | .05 | .12 | .30 | 1.10 |
| Cumberland. Excellent for picking and slicing. Fruit is long, slim and very solid | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.40 |
| EMERALD. Long, straight fruit that is perfectly smooth and very dark green. One of the very best kinds for slicing | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.40 |
| Cool and Crisp. Fruit dark green and of a peculiar icy appearance and of fine quality | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.20 |
| Japanese Climbing. Vines of very vigorous growth and fruit of first-class quality. Resists blight better than any other kind | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.40 |
| Chicago Pickling. Very prolific and one of the most popular kinds for pickles | .05 | .12 | .30 | .95 |
| KLONDIKE. Fine for pickles. See description above | .05 | .12 | .30 | 1.00 |
| PERFECTED JERSEY PICKLE. A fine strain of Long Green which is very prolific and especially adapted to raise for pickles. The young fruit is straight, slender and deep green. One of the best pickling cucumbers | .05 | .10 | .25 | .90 |
| IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Fruit long, straight and dark green. Excellent for pickling, slicing and market. Our strain is very much superior to the common Long Green | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.40 |
| Everbearing. Fruit short but produced in great abundance, starting very early and continuing late if kept picked | .05 | .12 | .25 | .95 |
| Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling. Bears very profusely and is excellent for pickles | .05 | .12 | .25 | .95 |
| Early Green Cluster. Short fruit borne in clusters, good for pickles | .05 | .12 | .25 | .90 |
| Early Russian. Very early, short fruit of good quality | .05 | .12 | .25 | .90 |
| West India Gherkin. Short, prickly fruit, used for pickling | .10 | .20 | .60 | — |
| Lemon Cucumber. About the size and shape of a lemon. See page 23 | .10 | .25 | — | — |



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HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



Welschkorn (Ger.)

SWEET CORN

Mais (It.)

One quart will plant 400 hills; 8 to 10 qts. will plant an acre

Good Sweet Corn Seed. Our eastern grown sweet corn is far superior in sweetness and flavor to the same varieties raised from seed grown in the west where a large part of the sweet corn seed sold by other seedsmen is grown. We take great pains in curing and drying our seed corn, and we are therefore able to offer seed of strong vitality and highest quality in every way. Our seed is very carefully selected and tested for germination, and the percentage that will grow is marked on each package, so you will run no risk of failure in planting it. It may cost a little more than others, but it is worth very much more.

NOTES ON VARIETIES.

Among the earliest varieties of corn we have tried are **Dawn** and **Mayflower**, but the ears are quite small, about 5 inches long. **Harris' Mammoth White Cory**, as we now raise it, is just as early and has larger ears. **Pocahontas** is but three or four days later, and has much larger ears and is of much finer quality. The new **Whipple's Early** matures the same time as **Pocahontas** and has ears which much resemble **Evergreen**. **Harris' Extra Early** is very early, has large ears and is of fine quality. **Golden Bantam** is a small, medium early kind, with yellow kernels; highly esteemed by many people. The new "**Buttercup**" is of fully as fine quality as **Golden Bantam**, and has larger ears. It is the sweetest corn we know of. **Kendel's Early Giant** matures very early and has large ears and is very prolific. It is not of the highest quality and is better for market than home use. **Mimms' Hybrid** has large ears and matures medium early and is of high quality. **Metropolitan** has good size ears, and is medium early and of good quality. **Black Mexican** is medium early and of very fine quality.

Of the late kinds **Hickox Improved** is one of the best. It has large ears which mature a little earlier than **Evergreen** and is of better quality. The two latest varieties are **Country Gentleman**, with small ears, having the kernels set irregularly on the cob, and of very fine quality, and **Egyptian** or **Washington Market**, with very large ears and corn that is sweet and good. **Burpee's White Evergreen** is a fine strain of the old **Stowell's Evergreen**, and is superior to it in size and shape of ear and in appearance, as the corn is very white.

FOR HOME USE. We advise planting the following varieties which will give a constant succession of corn all through the season: **Mayflower**, **Pocahontas**, **Mimms' Hybrid**, **Buttercup** and **Country Gentleman** or **Egyptian**.

Dates on which Corn Matures.

The following notes on dates of maturing of the different varieties were made in our trial grounds the past season. All were planted the same day, May 16th:

| | Ready for Table |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Harris' Mammoth White Cory | July 31 |
| Mayflower | Aug. 1 |
| Extra Early Pocahontas | " 6 |
| Whipple's Early | " 6 |
| Harris' Extra Early | " 9 |
| Pocahontas | " 10 |
| Buttercup | " 11 |
| Golden Bantam | " 11 |
| Kendel's Early Giant | " 11 |
| Metropolitan | " 14 |
| Mimms' Hybrid | " 17 |
| Black Mexican | " 17 |
| Potter's Excelsior | " 17 |
| Hickox | " 20 |
| Early Mammoth | " 22 |
| Stowell's Evergreen | " 26 |
| Egyptian | " 27 |



Hickox Improved Sweet Corn

SOME OF THE BEST VARIETIES

See also pages 8 and 10

Harris' Mammoth White Cory. The earliest corn we have found. While **Mayflower** is only a day later the ears are not as large. Our strain of **White Cory** has ears 6 inches long, 10 to 12 rowed, pure white and of good quality. As a market corn to get the high prices for first on the market, this variety will be found most profitable. Planted May 16th corn was ready July 31st the past season—one day earlier than any other kind. If you want the earliest corn plant this seed of our own growing—100 per cent germinates, and stock is pure and of careful breeding. See price next page.

Early Mayflower. Among the very early varieties this is one of the best for the home garden where quality is appreciated. No very early corn is of as good quality as the later kinds, but the **Mayflower** is very fine for so early a corn. The ears are small (about 5 inches long) with 10 to 12 rows of pure white kernels. They mature as early as any kind grown, except possibly our **Mammoth White Cory**. See price next page.

Harris' Extra Early. This is almost as early as **Mayflower** and has much larger ears and of finer quality. It is one of the very best early varieties. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long, 10 to 12 rowed and well filled. The corn is pure white, very sweet, tender and delicious, being of far better quality than other extra early kinds.

Golden Bantam. This has become the standard for high quality in sweet corn. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long with 8 to 10 rows of deep yellow kernels, which are deliciously sweet and tender. Matures medium early.

The seed we offer is of our own breeding, and is superior to the usual strain of this variety. The ears are large and more uniform, and the stalks produce more. See price next page.

Potter's Excelsior. One of the very best mid-season varieties. Ears very large, 12 to 14 rows, pure white, and of exceptionally fine quality. A magnificent corn for either market or home use.

Hickox Improved. A grand medium late corn for market, canning and home use. Long ears, 10 to 12 rows of large white kernels of high quality. Very productive and a profitable corn to raise. See price next page.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

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PRICE LIST OF SWEET CORN

Four quarts will be sent at half price of a peck.

| | Pkt. | ½ Pt. | Pt. | Qt. | Pk. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | (1½ lbs.) | (12 lbs.) |
| Early Mayflower. Very early and of fine flavor..... | \$0.10 | \$0.15 | \$0.28 | \$0.50 | \$3.00 |
| HARRIS' MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. The earliest corn grown. Ears 6 in. long, 10 to 12 rowed. A very profitable market variety | .10 | .15 | .28 | .50 | 3.00 |
| WHIPPLE'S EARLY. A grand new early corn. See page 8 | .12 | .25 | .45 | .85 | — |
| POCAHONTAS. Very early, large ears. Decidedly the best early corn for home use or market. See page 10 | .10 | .15 | .28 | .50 | 3.00 |
| New EXTRA EARLY Pocahontas. A new strain which is four or five days earlier than the old strain. See page 10 | .10 | .15 | .28 | .50 | 3.00 |
| HARRIS' EXTRA EARLY. One of the very best extra early varieties. Large ears and pure white kernels of fine quality | .10 | .15 | .28 | .50 | 3.00 |
| GOLDEN BANTAM. Medium early, yellow kernels of fine quality. By many people considered the best flavored sweet corn..... | .10 | .18 | .30 | .55 | 3.75 |
| BUTTERCUP. The best flavored and sweetest corn we have ever eaten. See page 8 | .10 | .18 | .30 | .55 | 3.50 |
| MIMMS' HYBRID. A very fine medium early corn. See page 10 | .10 | .15 | .28 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Kendel's Early Giant. Large ears and matures early, following closely after the extra early kinds. Very profitable for market. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, 12 to 14 rows | .10 | .15 | .25 | .40 | 2.75 |
| METROPOLITAN. One of the best medium early kinds. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 10 to 12 rows of snow white kernels of fine quality | .10 | .15 | .25 | .40 | 2.75 |
| Crosby's Early. A fine medium early corn, 10 to 12 rowed, ears of good size and corn is of good quality | .10 | .15 | .28 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Potter's Excelsior, or Squantum. Medium to late, large ears and the quality is of the very best | .10 | .15 | .25 | .45 | 2.75 |
| HICKOX IMPROVED. Very large, 10 to 12 rowed ears, often nearly a foot long. Matures a little earlier than Evergreen, and is of finer quality | .10 | .15 | .25 | .45 | 2.75 |
| BLACK MEXICAN. Many people think there is no corn quite equal to this in quality. Matures medium early, kernels black when ripe | .10 | .15 | .28 | .50 | 3.25 |
| EARLY MAMMOTH. Not an early variety but a little earlier than Late Mammoth, which is a very late kind. Ears of immense size, much longer than Evergreen and the corn is of superior quality. A fine late variety for market and home use | .10 | .15 | .25 | .45 | 2.75 |
| Egyptian, or Washington Market. Very large ears, matures late and is of fine quality. Profitable for market and very good for home use to prolong the season | .10 | .15 | .28 | .50 | 3.00 |
| COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Late, very prolific, often 3 ears on a stalk, kernels irregular on the cob; quality very fine | .10 | .15 | .28 | .50 | 3.00 |
| EARLY EVERGREEN. A week earlier than Stowell's with ears a little shorter | .10 | .15 | .28 | .45 | 2.75 |
| STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. We have a fine strain of this corn | .10 | .15 | .25 | .45 | 2.60 |
| BURPEE'S WHITE EVERGREEN. An improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen with large, snow white kernels and large and handsome ears. Matures a little later than Stowell's | .10 | .15 | .25 | .45 | 2.60 |

POSTAGE MUST BE ADDED to above prices if corn is to be sent by mail (parcel post). The following weights should be allowed: Pint, 1 lb.; quart, 1½ lbs.; peck, 12 lbs. See postage rates, page 6.

POP CORN

WHITE RICE. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long and the kernels are pure white and of large size. Yields well and produces a fine quality of pop corn. Decidedly the best variety to raise on a large scale for market, as it yields best and commands the highest prices. Our strain is very fine. Pkt. 10c; qt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$2.25.

RED BEAUTY. Medium sized ears with small, deep red kernels which look very pretty when popped, the red shell making spots of bright color in contrast to the snow white corn. The stalks produce 3 to 4 ears and the quality of the corn is of the very best. Price same as for White Rice.

BLACK DIAMOND. It is generally conceded that this black variety makes pop corn that is more tender and of better quality than other kinds. If well cured the corn will pop perfectly two or three months after it is harvested. Pkt. 10c; pt. 28c; qt. 50c.

DANDELION

Loewenzahn (Ger.)

Dente di leone (It.)

The improved cultivated dandelion is a valuable plant for "greens" early in the spring. The seed is sown in the spring and the leaves will be ready to eat the following spring.

LARGE THICK-LEAVED. The most desirable variety, with large, thick leaves of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

FRENCH'S SUCCESS CELERY

Jan. 8, 1918.

"Please send whatever amount of Harris' true original stock of French's Success celery seed the inclosed amount will pay for.

"I am a commercial celery grower and have been using this seed of yours for years and find it by far the best I can obtain anywhere."—F. B. Leach, Great Falls, Mont.



EGG PLANT

Eierpflanze (Ger.)

Petronciano (It.)

This is a delicious vegetable which should be in every garden. It is also a profitable market crop. It is cultivated like tomatoes. Care should be taken that the young plants when first set out are not eaten off by potato bugs. The plants should be set out about 2½ feet apart on rich, rather light soil in a warm situation. We can furnish plants if desired.

BLACK BEAUTY. This is a very handsome, early and prolific variety. While the fruit is as large as New York Improved it matures earlier, and is of a deeper and richer color. The plants are of robust growth and are very prolific. Being earlier than the New York Improved much larger crops are produced before frost. The strain of this variety we offer is very fine and produces large, handsome fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$5.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF PURPLE. A valuable variety. Not large but very early and prolific. Being hardier and earlier than the larger kinds it is valuable for northern latitudes where the seasons are short. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED (Thornless). This is a superb strain of this well-known and popular variety. The fruit grows to the largest size and is of perfect shape and deep purple color. The plants are prolific and of tall, upright growth. Market gardeners will find this the finest strain of New York Improved egg plants grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$5.00.

EGG PLANT PLANTS. Ready May 25th. 75c per doz.; 50 plants \$2.50. Weight 2 pounds per dozen. Add postage if to be sent by parcel post.

Endivien (Ger.)

ENDIVE

Endivia (It.)

Endive is used for salad, especially in autumn and winter. It is easily grown. For fall and winter use the seed should not be sown until July 1st. Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and thin the plants to a foot apart. To blanch, either cover the center of the plant with a shingle or light board, or draw the outer leaves over the center and tie them.

GREEN CURLED. The leaves are large and finely cut and curled, and easily blanch to a creamy white in the center. This is the most popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

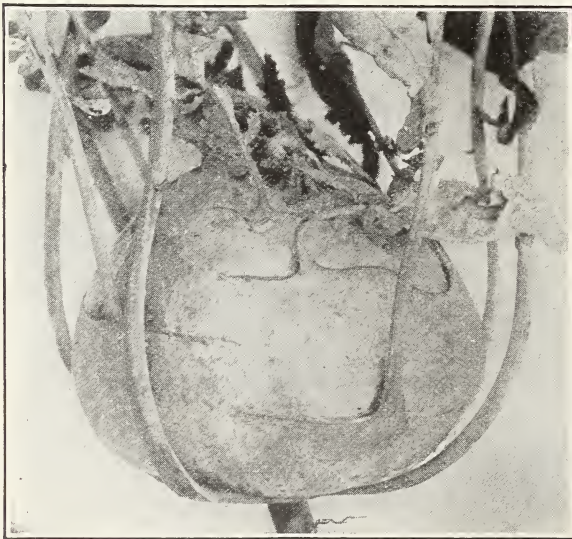
MOSS CURLED. A beautiful variety, with very finely curled leaves. Blanches perfectly white in the center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarole). Large, thick leaves of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

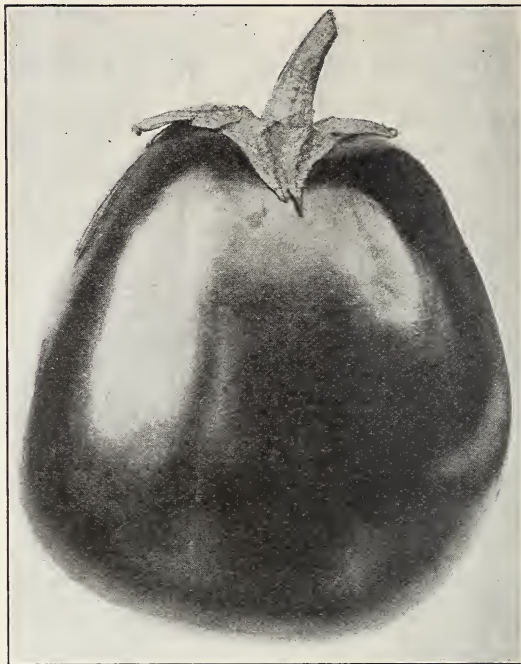
"FRENCH ENDIVE." See Witloof Chicory, page 13.

FENNEL or FENOCCHIO

Florence Fennel is quite distinct from the common sweet fennel used for flavoring. This variety produces a bulb at the surface of the ground which makes an excellent vegetable with a peculiar flavor. It is very largely used in Italy and by Italians in this country. It is grown by sowing the seed in rows 20 inches to 2 feet apart and thinning or transplanting so the plants stand a foot apart in the rows. Sow



Kohl Rabi—White Vienna



the seed in rich soil in June. When the plants are half grown draw earth up to them so as to blanch the bulbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

GARLIC

Knoblauch (Ger.)

Aglío (It.)

Used for flavoring. The bulbs are set out like onion sets about 4 inches apart in the row, and covered 2 inches deep. When tops die down take up the bulbs and dry in a shady place. Bulbs only. ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 55c.

GOURDS

See Flower Seed Department.

HORSE RADISH

Meer Rettig (Ger.)

Rafano (It.)

Horse Radish is easily grown from sets—small lengths of roots. These sets, if planted in the spring in good, rich soil, will form large roots by fall. The sets should be planted with the small end down and the upper portion 2 inches below the surface.

COMMON VARIETY. 20c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

NEW BOHEMIAN HORSE RADISH. A much superior variety to the common kind. Larger and grows faster. Sets 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$6.50 per 1000.

NOTE. If sets are ordered sent by parcel post, add to above prices postage for ¼ lb. per doz., or 5 lbs. per 100.

KALE

See page 22.

KOHL RABI

Knollkohl (Ger.)

Cavolo rapa (It.)

Kohl Rabi produces a large bulb on the stem which is used as a vegetable and also for stock feeding. If used while young the bulb when cooked resembles a fine quality of turnip, but somewhat different in flavor. The seed should be sown in June or July in rows about 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows.

LARGE GREEN. This variety is usually grown for stock. It is also good for the table when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The best variety for the table. When the bulbs are of the size of a large apple they are ready to use, and are of excellent quality, being tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
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Kopfsalat (Ger.)

LETTUCE

Lattuga (It.)

About Varieties. There are two distinct classes of lettuce. One forms heads like cabbage, while the other merely produces loose leaves. Where lettuce is grown in the open ground and allowed to remain thick in the row, as is too often the case, the loose-leaved varieties are the best. The best loose-leaved or curly varieties are **Black Seeded Simpson**, **Grand Rapids** and **Tomhannock**. When really fine lettuce is desired, and where one is willing to take some pains in raising it, the head or cabbage varieties are much the best. For forcing in the hothouse or hotbed, **May King**, **Boston Market**, **Big Boston** and **Golden Queen** are the quickest to form heads, and are usually used for this purpose. For sowing in frames and transplanting to the open ground in the spring, the best varieties are **Wayahead**, **Holyrood Hot-Weather**, **Deacon**, **Iceberg**, **Salamander** and **Big Boston**. These are also excellent head varieties for sowing in the open ground early in the spring, and in the late summer and fall. For fall use, seed should be sown in this latitude (Western New York) the last of July or first of August. Loose-leaved lettuce is also sown in the summer and fall, the same as the head varieties.

CULTURE. To get fine heads in the open ground it is a good plan to sow the seed in a hotbed or box in the house 3 or 4 weeks before the ground outside is ready. Transplant the seedlings to another box or frame 3 inches apart and set the plants in the open ground when ready a foot apart.

In sowing lettuce seed care should be taken not to cover it over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. If covered much deeper it will often fail to come up.

Seed may be sown in the open ground early in the spring or in July. Sow in rows a foot or more apart and thin the plants when small to 8 or 12 inches apart.

Golden Queen. The earliest head lettuce. Form small compact heads a week or ten days earlier than other kinds, and the quality is remarkably fine; the leaves being tender, sweet and nearly white in the center. Does not stand long after heading, but is valuable for early use and forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Wayahead. A grand new early variety. Forms good large heads earlier than any other kind of equal size we know of. The heads are compact, light green, blanching to white in the center. The leaves are slightly wrinkled or blistered and are of high quality. This is a profitable variety for market and one of the best for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

May King. A very early head variety. The heads form very quickly, and are firm and of fine quality. The plant is small and practically all head, the leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown on the edges, and are very crisp and tender, and a beautiful light yellow color inside the head. The lettuce will produce good solid heads 10 days before other large kinds in the open ground. Also excellent for forcing in greenhouses or hotbeds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.40.

Big Boston. Forms large compact heads and is one of the most popular varieties for forcing and open ground. It is very largely grown on muck ground in the fall for market. It is the best variety for late crop, as it heads well in cold weather and is not injured by slight freezing. Our strain of this variety is excellent, producing uniformly compact heads and stands well without running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Deacon. We are the original introducers of this magnificent lettuce which has gained for itself great popularity. It is one of the finest of the large heading varieties. The leaves are smooth, thick and tender, and inside the heads are nearly perfectly white and of the finest quality, being crisp, tender and fine flavored and without bitterness or coarseness.

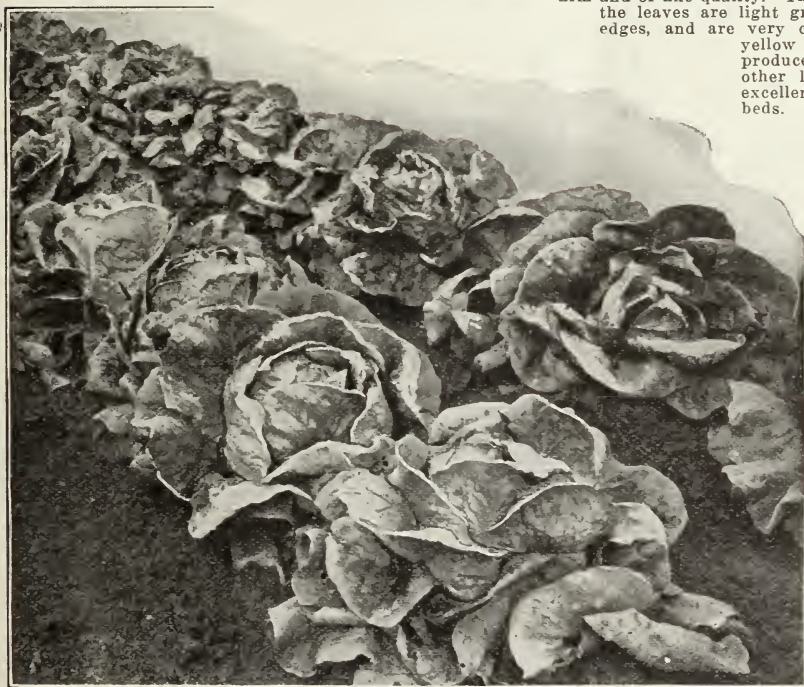
It is important that this lettuce should have plenty of room to grow. Thin out the plants to 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows and you will have magnificent heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.40.

One ounce of seed will sow 250 feet of row



Big Boston Lettuce

The best head lettuce for market. Our selected strain of this variety produces uniformly solid heads of highest quality.



Holyrood Hot-Weather Lettuce

LETTUCE, Continued

Salamander. One of the best varieties for summer use as it resists hot sun better than most other kinds. It forms large, compact heads of a light green color and of very fine quality. The leaves are more tender than those of most other kinds. We have a fine strain of this popular lettuce which produces heads that are uniformly compact and of the very best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Iceberg. One of the best varieties. Heads early and stands without running to seed a long time. The leaves are finely cut and curled, and of an attractive light green, while the center of the head is pure white and remarkably crisp and of fine quality. It is certainly one of the best kinds. We have a very fine strain that heads uniformly solid and compact. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Holyrood Hot Weather. The heads are very large, quite firm and the leaves are thick, tender and of a deep green blanching to white in the center of the head. This lettuce has a rich buttery flavor like the old "Deacon" lettuce, and stands a long time without running to seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

Unrivalled. This is also called "Boston Unrivalled" and "Long Lost" lettuce. The heads resemble Big Boston, but form earlier and do not have the red tinge of that variety. The heads are firm and of high quality. An excellent kind for the home garden and for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



Iceberg Lettuce

Cos, or Romaine. **TRIANON, Self-folding.** This improved Cos lettuce makes a compact upright growth, and magnificent large heads often a foot high that blanch perfectly white inside. When well grown on moist land this lettuce is of the finest quality. The mid-rib of the leaves is large, crisp and much resembles celery. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

ECLIPSE COS. Earlier and smaller than the Trianon Cos and more compact. Heads very uniform, and are so compact that they blanch almost perfectly white inside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

| | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| BOSTON MARKET, or White Seeded Tennis Ball. An early head lettuce for forcing..... | \$0.05 | \$0.15 | \$0.35 | \$1.25 |
| GRAND RAPIDS. Of upright growth, curly leaves. The most popular curly lettuce for forcing.... | .05 | .15 | .40 | 1.50 |
| WONDERFUL (New York). The largest head lettuce; heads nearly as large as a small cabbage and very firm; blanches perfectly white in the center..... | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.25 |
| HANSON. Large compact heads..... | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.25 |
| TOMHANNOCK. Very large loose heads tinged with brown and curled at the edges..... | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.25 |
| BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Forms a large bunch of curly leaves which are very tender, especially if used while young..... | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.25 |
| EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Like the above, but smaller and earlier..... | .05 | .15 | .35 | 1.25 |

Porree (Ger.)

LEEK

Porro (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row.

Leek is a kind of onion that does not form any bulb, but grows in a long stem, which is blanched by drawing earth around it. When blanched in this way it makes an appetizing salad, or is eaten like green onions. Seed is sown in the

spring and the leek is ready to use in the fall.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. The most popular variety; grows to a good size, and is straight and uniform, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

MUSTARD for Salad

FORDHOOK FANCY. A new and beautifully curled mustard that is not only very handsome, but is of very mild, pleasant flavor. The leaves are curled and fringed, and the plant remains longer without running to seed than other kinds. This is certainly the finest variety for salads and garnishings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED. Grows nearly 2 feet high, and has finely curled leaves which are excellent for salad. Very popular in the winter and early spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

WHITE LONDON. Used while young for salad. The seed is used for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

CROPS THAT BRING THE MOST MONEY

Many farmers in Western New York have told us that for the past ten years they have made more money from cabbage than any other crop they raised. Some years of course the crop did not pay well owing either to short crops, or low prices, but other times large profits were made, so that the men who raised cabbage regularly every year made a good lot of money in the long run.

There has been a number of crops of cabbage in this locality that have sold for \$450.00 per acre right off the field in the fall.

Carrots have proved very profitable for the past few years. Any one who has land suited to this crop usually gets profitable returns, as the crop often sells for \$300.00 per acre and the expense of raising it is not large. The best land is sandy loam or muck.

Next to cabbage and carrots, potatoes probably make more profits for the grower in this state than any other farm crop, with the exception of fruit.

The so-called garden or truck crops usually bring in more returns per acre than any farm crops. Sweet Corn has proved one of the most profitable garden crops for the past few years. If near a good market this crop usually pays well. Cauliflower often sells for \$400.00 or \$500.00 per acre, but is much more uncertain than sweet corn.

One of the most profitable crops is so-called French Endive (Witloof Chicory). There is great possibilities in this crop, and gardeners should take advantage of the present opportunity to reap profits before it becomes more commonly grown. See more details on page 13.



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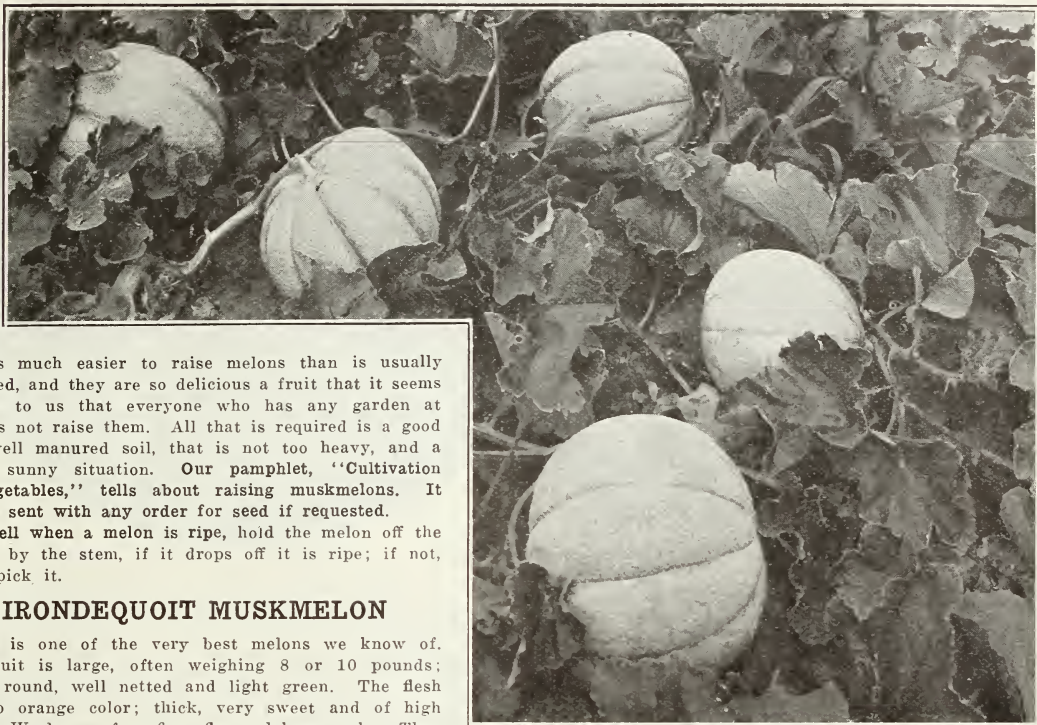


Melone (Ger.)

MUSKMELONS

Popone (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills; 2 or 3 lbs. will plant an acre.



It is much easier to raise melons than is usually supposed, and they are so delicious a fruit that it seems strange to us that everyone who has any garden at all does not raise them. All that is required is a good rich, well manured soil, that is not too heavy, and a warm, sunny situation. Our pamphlet, "Cultivation of Vegetables," tells about raising muskmelons. It will be sent with any order for seed if requested.

To tell when a melon is ripe, hold the melon off the ground by the stem, if it drops off it is ripe; if not, don't pick it.

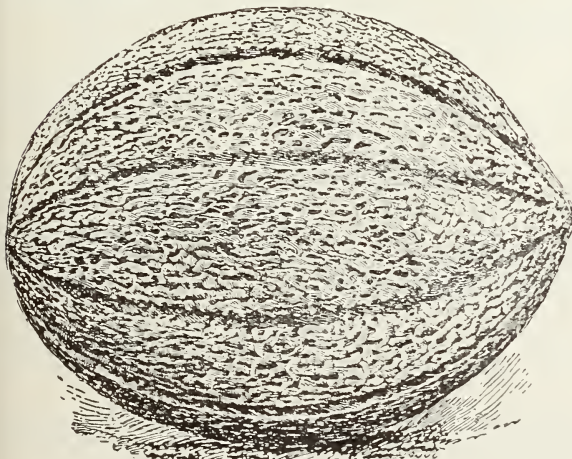
IRONDEQUOIT MUSKMELON

This is one of the very best melons we know of. The fruit is large, often weighing 8 or 10 pounds; nearly round, well netted and light green. The flesh is deep orange color; thick, very sweet and of high flavor. We know of no finer flavored large melon. They ripen medium early and the vines are healthy and produce lots of good big melons.

The seed we offer is of our own growing, and is the finest strain of this variety we have seen. Practically every melon is of high flavor when well grown. The seed has been selected with the greatest care for years. The selection has been not so much for size and appearance as for flavor, which is really what one wants in a melon.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

"First let me express my appreciation of the Irondequoit melon we grew in our home garden last season from the seed obtained from you. I shared some of these seeds with a neighbor and we were delighted with the product and enjoyed the luscious fruit. Friends who shared a taste with us pronounced them the finest they had ever eaten."—Myron S. Teller, Kingston, N. Y.



Admiral Togo Muskmelon

Irondequoit Muskmelon

"A word of praise for your Irondequoit melon. The flavor is better than any other melon grown in this locality. One customer said that it was the best melon she had ever eaten, with the exception of some that she had while in Paris, France. We shall plant this and Hoodoo exclusively next season."—Chas. F. Mitchell, Katonah, N. Y.

Bender's Surprise. A grand melon for market or shipping, see page 12. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Honey Dew. This melon has become popular in the markets of large cities during the late fall and winter when other melons are gone. The fruit is cream white of medium size and very hard. It will keep two months after picking.

The flesh is of a peculiar green color and is very sweet, but not of high flavor. This melon matures rather late and we do not recommend it for the Northern parts of the country. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

Admiral Togo. Although not a large melon this is a fine one on account of its delicious flavor and great productiveness. The flesh is of a deep orange yellow and very sweet and of a delicious sprightly flavor, quite distinct from other yellow fleshed kinds. The melons ripen early, and are produced so profusely that they nearly cover the ground among the vines. They are oblong and thickly netted, and weigh about 2 pounds each. When a medium sized early melon is wanted we highly recommend the Admiral Togo. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Emerald Gem. The earliest and one of the best flavored muskmelons. There are few varieties equal to this for home use. While the fruit is not large, it ripens very early, and each vine produces a large number of melons. The melons are almost round, dark green, slightly ribbed and with little netting. The flesh is orange or salmon colored, thick, sweet and of the very highest flavor. The Emerald Gem can be relied on to produce a good crop of fruit even in unfavorable seasons when other larger and later kinds would fail to ripen. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

HACKENSACK. A popular green-fleshed melon for market. Round, ribbed, and thickly netted; handsome and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



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HARRIS' SEEDS

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DELICIOUS "GOLD LINED" ROCKY FORD MUSKMELON

This is the finest strain of Rocky Ford melon that we have found. It is not a yellow flesh melon as might be supposed, but a regular green-flesh Rocky Ford melon. The "Gold Lined" refers to a butter-yellow color around the seed cavity which gives the melon an attractive and rich appearance.

The flavor is delicious, being sweet and sprightly. The melons are of medium size, heavily netted and very firm, so they carry well when shipped. They run very uniform in size and quality. The vines are vigorous, hardy and rust resistant.

This is a very fine melon either for home use or shipping. The seed we offer was grown by the originator and will be found of the very highest quality.

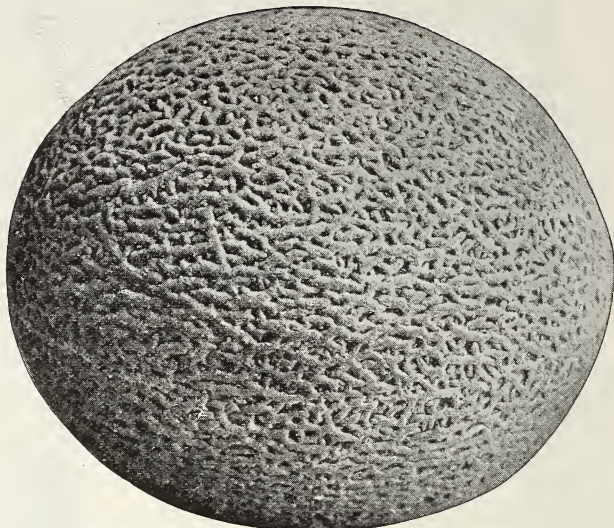
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

HOODOO. In spite of its name this is one of the very best small melons for home use or shipping. The melons are almost perfectly round, thickly netted and very firm so they stand shipping well. The flesh is deep orange color, firm, very sweet and of delicious flavor. The vines are vigorous, free from blight and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Paul Rose. Fruit of medium size and netted; resembles the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem in appearance, but has deep orange colored flesh like the Osage. In fact this melon is a cross between the Netted Gem and Osage and is two weeks earlier than Osage; somewhat smaller and of even finer quality. The melons average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each and are well netted, very firm, with thick firm flesh and stand up well when shipped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

Miller's Cream or Osage. This is an excellent melon for home use and also for market where it is known. The fruit grows to a large size, is oblong in shape and dark green with slight netting. The flesh is deep orange color, very thick, deliciously sweet, and high flavored. The melons are uniformly of high quality, which cannot be said of many other varieties. The strain we have is extra early; two weeks earlier than the old Miller's Cream. We highly recommend this variety to all who want good sized melons of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Osage, PERFECTED STRAIN. This seed was saved from a remarkably fine strain of this variety that has been perfected by selection for many years by a careful



Delicious "Gold Lined" Rocky Ford Muskmelon

melon grower. It produces melons of uniform size and shape and of high quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

Rocky Ford. This is the variety which has made Rocky Ford, Colorado, so famous for good melons. It is a fine strain of Netted Gem. The fruit is oval in shape and covered with fine netting. The fruit is of medium size and very uniform. The flesh is very sweet, yet has the peculiar sprightly flavor so much desired in a muskmelon. It is medium early and prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.15.

Long Island Beauty. A large green flesh melon. The fruit is flattened at the ends, ribbed and closely netted and is very handsome. Not quite so sweet, but is more sprightly and agreeable in flavor than most of the yellow flesh varieties. Ripens early and is one of the best large green-flesh melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

ABOUT RAISING MELONS

In our locality where the frosts occur as late as May 25th, and again early in September, it is of great importance to get melons started early and keep them growing rapidly.

To get early fruit we find it an excellent plan to start the plants in a hot-bed or greenhouse.

A good way to do this is to fill old quart berry boxes with a mixture of well-rotted manure and light soil. Set these close together in the hot-bed or greenhouse bench and plant 5 or 6 seeds in each. Then cover all with fine soil to prevent them from drying out.

The seed should be planted about the middle of April in this locality and earlier farther south.

When the plants get their second leaves thin them so as to leave only two or three in a box. When the weather gets warm set out the plants in the open ground in "hills" made ready by mixing a big shovelful of rotted manure with the soil. The hills should be at least 4 feet apart. In setting out the plants cut the boxes so they can be removed without disturbing the earth about the roots. The boxes should not be removed until they are placed in the hills ready to be set out.

By starting melons in this way two weeks time can be gained. It pays well to do it when raising melons for market, and is also most satisfactory for the home garden when only a small number of plants need be raised.

Watermelons can be started in boxes the same way as muskmelons. They should be set out in hills 5 to 6 feet apart on light soil. Both muskmelons and watermelons should be thinned out when well established so there are only two plants in a hill. Some growers get the best results by thinning to one plant in a place.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N. Y.

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Melone (Ger.)

WATERMELONS

Popone (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 25 hills; 3 lbs. will plant an acre

Anyone who has light sandy soil can raise good watermelons. Directions for culture will be sent with seed if requested.

The best varieties to grow depends upon the length of the season. In the North where the summers are short **Harris' Earliest** and **Cole's Early** are the most certain to ripen. Farther south larger and better melons can be raised by using **Tom Watson**, **Kleckley Sweets**, or **Ice Cream** (Peerless). These varieties will ripen in southern Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Ohio and southern Michigan.

Harris' Earliest. This melon is very early and also of fine quality, being sweet and delicious, and it grows to a large size. The melons are oblong and marbled with light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, fine grained and very sweet. The fruit ripens extremely early and is therefore very desirable for planting in the North. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

Cole's Early. The melons are not quite as large as **Harris' Earliest**, but the flesh is of deeper red color and very sweet, crisp and solid. The melons ripen very early and the vines produce lots of them. One of the very best watermelons for private gardens in the Northern states. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Halbert Honey. A medium early melon, and can be successfully raised in some of the Northern states. The melons are quite long with blunt ends. The color is deep green. The rind is very thin, the rich, deep, red, sugary flesh extending within an inch of the outside shell. The rind is rather thin for a good shipping melon, but for home use or nearby market this is a superb variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Tom Watson. A long, deep green melon with bright red flesh of high quality; resembles **Kleckley Sweets**, but has a tougher rind and grows even larger than that variety. It is an excellent variety for shipping and has become very popular in the South within the last two or three years. The seed we offer is **Northern grown** and of a very fine strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

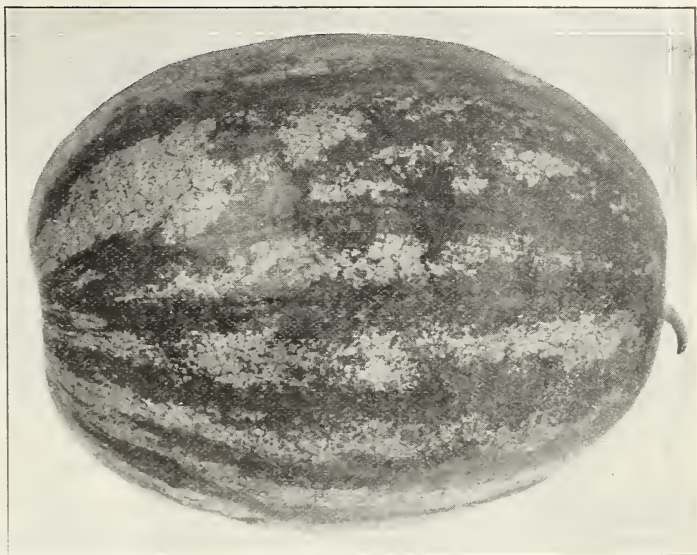
Kleckley Sweets, or **Monte Cristo.** This melon has become famous for its high quality. There is nothing finer in the way of watermelons than the delicious sweet, high flavored flesh of the "Kleckley Sweets." The melons are long, dark green and with very solid, crisp, bright red flesh with white seeds. It grows to a large size and is always of superb quality. It is medium early and can be successfully raised anywhere south of New York State. Our Northern grown seed is much superior to seed grown in the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

HUNGARIAN HONEY. One of the very best early melons for home use. The melons not only ripen early, but are deliciously sweet, with firm, solid, deep red flesh and small seeds. The fruit is nearly round and medium to small size. Those who want an early melon of high quality should plant this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

ICE CREAM, or **PEERLESS** (White Seeded). Early, and of delicious flavor. Fruit quite long and light green and grows to a large size. On account of its earliness and fine quality this is a very desirable melon for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. A large, medium early variety that has long been very popular. The melons are oblong in shape, deep green and have bright red flesh of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CITRON, **Colorado Preserving.** This melon is used exclusively for making preserves. The rind is thick and clear white, and makes preserves of excellent quality. Cultivation similar to watermelons. The fruit is round, striped and handsomely marbled. This variety has green seeds and is much larger and better than the red seeded citron. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.



Harris' Earliest Watermelon

OKRA OR GUMBO

Ocher (Ger.)

Ocra (It.)

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum, which imparts a thickness and softness as well as flavor to the soup. The pods should be picked before the seeds are developed. Directions for use can be found in any good cook book. The seed should be sown in the open ground when the ground is thoroughly warm. In this latitude about the 1st of June. Sow in rows 2½ feet apart and thin the plants to 18 inches apart. The pods should be picked and dried while young and green.

WHITE VELVET. The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PERKINS' LONG POD, **Perfected Strain.** This variety is now used almost exclusively by the soup canners, as the pods are of a deep green color and of fine quality, and the plant is very prolific. The pods are long, and somewhat ribbed or corrugated. The "Perfected" strain we offer is superior to the ordinary strain of this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PEANUTS

Peanuts can be successfully grown in the North on warm, sandy soil in a sheltered place with a southern exposure. South of Pennsylvania they can be grown on any good light soil.

Peanuts should be planted the same time as corn in rows 2½ feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart. The nuts should be shelled before planting. A dressing of slaked lime or land plaster is of great benefit. When the plants are nearly full grown throw earth up to them the same as "hilling" potatoes. This will cause the nuts to form.

Early Spanish. The earliest variety and best for the North. Pt. 18c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.35.

March 28, 1917.

"I sowed one-half pound of your Yellow Globe Danvers onion seed. I doubt very much if you ever grew better onions than I did. Not a scullion in the lot."—W. B. Chapman, Johnsonville, N. Y.

"I let Mr. P. H. Morris have a pound of Danvers' carrot seed bought of you and he raised 300 bushels on a half acre. He sold 100 bushels right off the ground for \$1.20 per bushel. The carrots were fine and we shipped to Boston."—Chas. Paull, Bristol, R. I.



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HARRIS' SEEDS

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Zwiebel (Ger.)

ONIONS

Cipollo (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. It requires about 6 lbs. of seed per acre



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

Our Onion Seed is all grown from carefully selected onions, all inferior ones being rejected, and will therefore produce much evenner and better crops of onions than the seed usually sold. To get large crops of good, sound onions of good color and small tops you must have the very best of seed. Cheap, carelessly grown seed will not give such crops, even if it is perfectly fresh and germinates well.

Germination Tests. It is important for an onion grower to know just what per cent of the seed will germinate, so that he can judge how thick to sow in order not to waste the seed or get the crop too thin. All the seed we sell is given thorough tests for germination, and the exact results from such tests are marked on each package of seed so that the purchaser can tell just what proportion of the seed is of good vitality. This ought to be worth a good deal to any grower. We shall be glad to tell any onion grower just how our seed of any varieties he wishes germinates in our tests before he buys the seed.

Onion Culture. Onions are raised in two ways, from seed and from sets. Seed sown in early spring produces ripe onions in the fall, while sets set out at the same time make green "bunching" onions in a few weeks and dry ripe onions in July or earlier. Sets may be set out in the fall and will produce green onions earlier than when set out in the spring.

To raise good onions from seed the land must be rich and in fine condition. Sow the seed as early as possible in rows 14 inches apart. Weed as soon as the onions appear and keep well cultivated all through the season. Seed may also be sown in a hotbed or greenhouse in February or March and the onions transplanted to the open ground when warm enough. The finest onions are raised in this way. More complete directions for raising onions will be found in our pamphlet on the cultivation of vegetables which is sent free with seeds if requested.

TO RAISE EARLY GREEN ONIONS. Seed sown in July will usually produce fair size onions, that if given a little protection will survive the winter and produce nice green onions much earlier than from sets and at much less cost. White Portugal, or Silver Skin, is the best variety for this purpose.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Harris' Selected Strain. The Yellow Globe Danvers has long been the most popular onion, and we have bred up a very fine strain of it which for uniformly fine shape and color and good keeping qualities we think has few equals in this country. This seed will produce onions of perfect globe shape with small necks and deep orange-yellow color. The flesh is creamy-white and of mild flavor. The onions are very firm, keep well and grow to a good size and mature medium early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.25.

Ohio Yellow Globe. This strain of Yellow Danvers onion has been bred up by growers in Ohio and is very popular there and in many other sections. The bulbs are slightly flattened on the bottom, but are otherwise the same as Yellow Globe Danvers. This strain of Yellow Globe onion has been found especially well adapted to muck land. We have a very fine strain of seed grown in Ohio from carefully selected onions. This seed is far superior to the western grown seed offered by most dealers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

Round Yellow Danvers. This strain produces bulbs that are flatter than the Globe Danvers, but otherwise similar to that variety. The onion matures a little earlier, which makes this variety desirable where seasons are short. It is also used for raising onion sets. Our seed is first-class in every way and will produce nice, even, well matured onions of best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Prizetaker. This variety produces very large and handsome onions of good, bright yellow color and mild flavor. Single bulbs grown under favorable conditions often weigh 2 pounds each, and heavier weights have been attained. The onions are globe-shaped and of very mild, pleasant flavor. While these onions can be grown by sowing the seed in the ordinary way in the open ground, yet the largest and finest specimens are obtained by sowing the seed in shallow boxes in February or March, and transplanting to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm enough. The Prizetaker requires two weeks longer to mature than Yellow Globe Danvers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.25.

Prizetaker, Daenia Strain. This is a very fine strain of Prizetaker onion, being superior to the old variety in having larger and handsomer bulbs of the best shape and color with very small necks. This strain produces onions similar to the large Spanish onions which used to be imported from Spain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.75.

Southport Red Globe, Harris' Special Selected. The largest and handsomest red onion; keeps better than any other kind, and the quality is especially fine, the onions being of exceptionally mild flavor and very tender when cooked. The onions are of perfect globe shape, deep red, and with small tops. Our strain is very fine, being grown in the East from selected bulbs only. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.65.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

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Southport Yellow Globe, Special Selected Strain. This onion produces very heavy yields on good soil. The onions are very handsome, of perfect globe shape and good deep yellow color. We have an extra selected strain of this variety which produces onions of uniform globe shape and deep yellow color and with very small necks. Those who wish the very finest globe-shaped onions should try this strain. Our seed was grown here in Monroe Co., N. Y. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

Southport Yellow Globe. Same as the above, except that the seed is Western grown by a very careful and reliable grower. This seed will be found equal to that sold by nearly every dealer in this country at a higher price than we charge for it. It is first class seed of high vitality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Southport White Globe. The bulbs are of perfect globe shape, very firm and solid, perfectly white and of fine quality. In the hands of experienced growers this is a very profitable onion, as it always commands the highest price. To get perfectly white onions the bulbs should be pulled as soon as matured and dried in the shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

EARLY LARGE RED (Flat). This is the earliest large red onion. The bulbs are large around and flattened, and are firm and of fine quality. This onion will yield good crops even where seasons are short and the soil not perfectly adapted to onions, as the bulbs mature very early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

Red Wethersfield. A very large, deep red onion, that matures early and succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are flattened, very large around, solid and of fine quality. A good keeper. One of the best red onions for home use or market, where a globe-shaped onion is not required. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This is a variety possessing remarkable keeping qualities. These onions have been kept in perfect condition the year around. The onions are of medium size, somewhat flattened, and of a light reddish brown color. They mature very early, being two weeks earlier than Yellow Danvers. The bulbs are very firm and ripen up hard and smooth, with very small necks. The flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. The handsomest and most perfect white pickling onion grown. When sown thickly the onions grow to about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white and of very mild flavor. Crop of seed failed.

White Portugal, or SILVERSKIN. An early, flat white onion of good size and mild flavor. Excellent for family use or market, matures earlier than Yellow Globe Danvers and keeps fairly well. When the seed is sown thick in a "ribbon row" the onions mature when small and are excellent for pickling, as they are snow-white and very firm. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75.

NOTE. This variety may be sown in June or July and left in the ground over winter and will make fine, pure white bunching onions early in the spring at much less cost than sets and just as early.

ONION SETS

One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

Onion sets are used to produce onions earlier than they can be procured from seed. By using sets, large, ripe onions can be had in July or August, and green "bunching" onions early in the spring.

The prices quoted here per bushel are subject to change without notice. They will probably rule as quoted below. Please write us for prices if you need a considerable quantity. You cannot get as good sets cheaper anywhere.

YELLOW SETS. These sets will give good green onions early and if left to mature will produce large ripe onions later. Qt. (1 lb.) 25c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.20; bu. (32 lbs.) \$4.50.

WHITE SETS (Silverskin). These make the nicest looking green onions but are not as good to produce large dry onions as the yellow variety. Qt. (1 lb.) 30c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.60; bu. (32 lbs.) \$6.00.

EGYPTIAN or PERENNIAL TREE ONION. This is a distinct variety of onion that when once started will come up every year as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil, and will produce green bunching onions earlier than any other variety, and requires very little care. If the sets are set out in the spring they will divide and produce five or six new green onions the next spring for each set. They do not produce ripe onions. These sets are usually set out in August and September. If set out in the spring the onions are not ready to use until the following spring. Qt. (1 lb.) 25c; pk. (about 7 lbs.) \$1.00.

Postage must be added if sets are to be sent by parcel post.



Southport Yellow Globe Onion

Pastinake (Ger.) PARSNIPS Pastinaca (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row

Sow seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and cover the seed only ½ inch deep. Thin the plants to 4 inches apart. The best soil is light sandy loam or muck, but parsnips of good quality can be grown on heavier soil.

Harris' New Model. By very careful selection of roots for seed purposes we have produced a strain that we think is very much superior to that usually sold. The parsnips grow to a medium length and are very smooth, without small roots or prongs, and are snow white, much whiter than other kinds, and therefore more attractive in market. See page 13. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

LONG HOLLOW CROWN. Long, smooth and straight, and of fine quality. We have a fine strain of this popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

Petersilie (Ger.) PARSLEY Prezzemolo (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; 6 lbs. per acre

Sow in the spring or summer where the plants can be left until the following spring. Some plants can be transplanted into boxes of earth and kept in a light cellar window for use during the winter.

Dwarf Perfection. This is without doubt, the finest parsley grown. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit, very compact and of a beautiful bright green, while the leaves are very finely cut and curled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

CHAMPION, or TRIPLE MOSS CURLED. Makes a strong growth of deep green, finely cut and curled leaves of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED. Very dark green. The leaves are not quite so finely cut and curled as above kinds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

HAMBURG, or Turnip-rooted. The roots are used instead of the leaves. The roots are boiled and served like parsnips and have a very pleasant flavor. They can be stored in sand and used all winter. We offer an improved variety called "Thick Sugar," which has nice, smooth, white roots of medium length and large around, and of fine sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



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HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



PEAS

One quart of seed will sow 100 feet of row. Two to three bushels per acre

Success with Peas largely depends upon the quality of the seed used, the kind of soil, and early planting. There is much poor pea seed sold. Much of it is mixed and often of poor vitality. Use only the best.

Peas do best on rather heavy soil that is well drained. They do not thrive on light sand or muck, but will do well on sandy loam or any soil that will produce corn or beans.

Peas planted early give much better results as a rule than those planted late.

Our Seed Peas are all grown in the North, and are of the earliest and hardiest as well as the purest strains. They are far superior to most of the Seed Peas sold. They will produce an even crop of well-filled pods, which cheap and carelessly grown seed will not do.

ABOUT VARIETIES

The small early peas, such as Alaska and First and Best, are valuable principally because of their earliness and hardiness. They can be sown while some frost is still in the ground, while if the larger and sweeter peas were sown at the same time the seed would rot.

To get peas as early as possible, Alaska or First and Best should be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For family use, however, it is better to wait a little and sow Surprise, which is as early as Alaska, and of far better quality. At the same time sow Thomas Laxton, Gradus and some later kinds to give a succession through the whole season. Some late kind should be sown three weeks after the main planting to prolong the season.

The earliest sweet wrinkled pea is Surprise, but the pods are small. Gradus and Thomas Laxton have much larger pods and are four or five days later. Nott's Excelsior is just as early as Gradus, but has dwarf vines which need no support.

Laxtonian and Sutton's Excelsior are three or four days later than Gradus, but have slightly larger pods and dwarf vines. Laxtonian has dark green pods while Sutton's Excelsior has rather light green pods.

Of the later varieties Alderman is one of the best having very large dark green pods and peas of high quality. Horsford's Market Garden matures later and is of very fine flavor. This is one of the very sweetest peas grown and wonderfully prolific, but the pods are somewhat small compared with Alderman. The actual yield, however, is much more than the large-podded kinds.

Dates when ready to use. The table below gives a record of the dates the different varieties of peas were ready to use the past season as grown in our trial grounds. All varieties were planted at the same time, April 16th:

| | |
|------------|--|
| June 12th. | Alaska, Surprise. |
| June 13th. | First and Best. |
| June 16th. | Thomas Laxton, Gradus, Nott's Excelsior. |
| June 18th. | Little Marvel, Laxtonian. |
| June 20th. | Sutton's Excelsior. |
| July 2d. | Advancer. |
| July 5th. | Alderman, Duke of Albany. |
| July 8th. | Prince Edward. |
| July 9th. | Carter's Daisy, Stratagem, Horsford's Market Garden. |

It is easy to pick out varieties which sown at the same time will give a continuous supply of the finest peas for a long time. By sowing some late kind three weeks later the season may be prolonged still further.

QUANTITY TO SOW. Very few people sow enough peas. For a family of five or six people the following quantities should be sown to furnish a liberal quantity nearly every day: 1 qt. Thomas Laxton, Gradus or Nott's Excelsior; 1 qt. Laxtonian or Sutton's Excelsior; 1 qt. Duke of Albany, Alderman or Telephone; 1 qt. Dwarf Champion or Horsford's Market Garden.

PEAS NEED NOT BE BUSHED. While it is easier to pick peas when the vines are given some support, yet it does not increase the yield and it is not at all necessary.

There are excellent varieties covering nearly the whole season which have short stocky vines that practically support themselves. Even the tall kinds can be allowed to go without support and will produce good yields.



Gradus

Heroine

Telephone

Alderman

Some of the Best Varieties of Peas

Surprise or Eclipse. This is the earliest sweet wrinkled pea. Matures as early as Alaska and is of far better quality. The pods are of fair size, and the vines are very prolific. One of the best very early peas, and we highly recommend it for family use. See price list next page.

Laxtonian. This new pea has the largest pods of any early variety we know of. The pods and peas are dark green. Pods as large as Telephone and mature two weeks earlier. The peas are of the highest quality. The vines are 18 in. tall and need no support. See price list next page.

Little Marvel. In our trial grounds the Little Marvel has proved the most prolific early dwarf pea. The pods are not as long as Gradus or Sutton's Excelsior but the vines are very prolific so the yield is larger. Vines grow 18 to 24 inches tall. The peas mature early—about the same time as Little Gem or Nott's Excelsior. See price list next page.

Thomas Laxton. The pods are of good size and produced in abundance. The peas mature a few days after the very earliest kinds, such as Alaska or First and Best, but are of so much finer quality that they are well worth waiting for. This is one of the very best early sweet wrinkled peas. See price next page.

Alderman. A very fine pea for main crop. The pods resemble Telephone, but are larger, deeper green and better filled, while the vines are of more robust growth and more prolific. It is really an improved Telephone. Four feet tall, medium late. See price list next page.

Nott's Excelsior. The earliest dwarf pea. Plant grows only about 18 inches high and needs no support. Pods are of good size and well filled, and the quality of the pea is delicious. One of the best for home use and market. See price next page.

Prince Edward, or "Prodigious." An improved strain of Telephone with pods even larger than Alderman. The pods often grow nearly 6 inches long and are well filled with large peas of the very finest quality. Vines grow 4 feet tall and are fairly prolific. A grand variety for those who want the very largest and best peas that can be grown. Season medium late. See price list next page.

Horsford's Market Garden. A pea of the finest quality, being sweet and very tender and delicious. The pods are of medium size and very compactly filled with peas. The vines are so prolific and covered with pods that the yield is much larger than the large podded kinds. Matures after Telephone and Alderman, and is valuable to prolong the season. See price next page.

PRICE LIST OF PEAS

The figures after the names refer to height of vines.

PEAS—Early Varieties

| | ½ Pt. | Pt. | Qt. | 4 Qts. | Pk. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ALASKA (2 ft.). The earliest pea. Pods of medium size, well filled | \$0.18 | \$0.30 | \$0.60 | \$1.85 | \$3.50 |
| SURPRISE, or ECLIPSE (20 in.). Earliest sweet wrinkled pea | .20 | .35 | .65 | 2.10 | 4.00 |
| LITTLE MARVEL (vines 20 in. high). New early dwarf variety; very prolific | .20 | .35 | .60 | 2.10 | 4.00 |
| LAXTONIAN (18 in.). New large podded early pea; fine..... | .20 | .35 | .60 | 2.10 | 4.00 |
| THOMAS LAXTON (2 ft.). Very early, large pods and of highest quality | .20 | .35 | .60 | 2.10 | 4.00 |
| FIRST AND BEST, or EARLIEST OF ALL (2 ft.). A fine strain of extra early peas..... | .20 | .35 | .60 | 2.00 | 3.50 |
| NOTT'S EXCELSIOR (15 in.). Earliest dwarf pea. Very fine quality | .18 | .30 | .60 | 2.00 | 3.75 |
| SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR (18 in.). Larger than Nott's Excelsior, but four days later. A good kind for second early | .20 | .35 | .60 | 2.10 | 4.00 |
| GRADUS, or "PROSPERITY" (2 ft.). Early, large pods, finest quality. The peas are of delicious flavor and sweetness | .20 | .35 | .65 | 2.25 | 4.20 |
| McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM (15 in.). An early pea of high quality, pods of medium size; very prolific | .18 | .30 | .50 | 1.75 | 3.40 |
| AMERICAN WONDER (15 in.). Very early dwarf pea..... | .18 | .35 | .65 | — | — |

Medium and Late Varieties

| | ½ Pt. | Pt. | Qt. | 4 Qts. | Pk. |
|--|-------|-----|-----|--------|------|
| PRINCE EDWARD, or "PRODIGIOUS" (4 ft.). Immense pods, and peas of highest quality | .20 | .35 | .65 | 2.40 | 4.25 |
| CARTER'S DAISY, or DWARF TELEPHONE (18 in.). An excellent late dwarf pea. Crop of seed failed | — | — | — | — | — |
| NEW DWARF CHAMPION (2 ft.). Like Champion of England, but vines do not grow so tall. Very prolific and of high quality..... | .20 | .35 | .65 | 2.25 | 4.00 |
| HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN (2 ft.). We know of no pea of finer quality, being very sweet and delicious. It is also very productive. Matures late and is valuable for the home garden to prolong the season. Pods of medium size | .18 | .30 | .55 | 1.70 | 3.25 |
| DUKE OF ALBANY, or AMERICAN CHAMPION (4 ft.). Much like Telephone, but better. Large deep green pods, well filled with peas of finest quality, medium late | .18 | .30 | .60 | 1.85 | 3.85 |
| ALDERMAN (4½ ft.). An improved Telephone. The best pea of the Telephone type..... | .18 | .30 | .60 | 2.10 | 4.00 |
| HEROINE (2½ ft.). One of the very best late kinds. Very long pods well filled with delicious sweet, dark green peas | .20 | .35 | .65 | 2.25 | — |
| TELEPHONE (4 ft.). The standard for quality. Large pods, and quite prolific. Medium late | .18 | .30 | .60 | 1.85 | 3.85 |
| LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH, or TELEGRAPH (4 ft.). Large pods, hardy and prolific. A profitable market pea, but not of the highest quality..... | .18 | .30 | .60 | 1.85 | 3.50 |
| ADVANCER (2 ft.). A very prolific medium late variety. Keeps bearing for a long time and is of fine quality | .18 | .30 | .60 | 2.00 | 3.75 |
| CHAMPION OF ENGLAND (4½ ft.). Very prolific and still one of the best very late peas | .18 | .30 | .60 | 1.85 | 3.60 |
| IMPROVED STRATAGEM (20 in.). A very large fine pea, strong and stocky, late. The pods are very large and the peas of the finest quality. The vines are short, so need no support | .25 | .40 | .75 | — | — |
| DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT (4 ft.). Does not grow quite as tall as the old Marrowfat, but otherwise the same | .12 | .20 | .35 | 1.25 | 2.25 |
| BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT (4½ ft.)..... | .12 | .20 | .35 | 1.25 | 2.25 |
| MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR (4 ft.). Edible pods. The largest and finest of this class. The pods are cooked like string beans. Remove strings before cooking | .20 | .35 | .70 | 2.40 | — |

For prices in larger quantities of Peas see our Market Gardener's Wholesale Price List. Mailed on application to commercial growers.

Peas by Parcel Post. Postage must be added to above prices sufficient to cover the charge for mailing the following weights. See rates, page 6.

1 pint weighs1 lb.
1 quart weighs2 lbs.

4 quarts weigh 7 lbs.
1 peck weighs14 lbs.

"FREE DELIVERY" OF SEEDS

Some seedsmen deliver seeds by mail or express free of charge. This sounds well and influences many people to buy of them. But are the seeds delivered "free"? As a matter of fact the cost of sending the seeds by mail or express for a long distance is added to the price so the purchaser really pays the postage or express charges in a disguised form. This is all right for people who live a thousand miles away, but the man who lives 50 or 100 miles from the dealer has to pay as much as though the seeds were to be sent a thousand miles. If you live within 500 miles you can save money by paying your own parcel post or express charges which will be much less than the amount which is added to the price of the seeds when a dealer announces he will deliver the seeds free!



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HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



Pfeffer (Ger.)

PEPPERS

Peperone (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants. Seed should be sown early in the hotbed or greenhouse

Peppers are not difficult to raise if the right seed is used and the plants set out early on rather light rich soil. Peppers have proved one of the most profitable crops for market the past few years. If the peppers are kept picked before they turn red the plants will produce great numbers during the season.

When sowing pepper seed cover very lightly, keep the soil moist and very warm. The seed will not germinate unless kept warm all the time.

Harris' Earliest. The earliest sweet pepper. See description page 42. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.25.

GIANT CRIMSON. This pepper has proved to be one of the best and earliest of the very large fruited sweet varieties. It is as large as Chinese Giant, and is earlier and more prolific. The peppers are often 5 inches high and 4 inches across and are very mild. The peppers are deep green when young and bright scarlet when ripe. A desirable pepper for stuffing and mangoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

NEAPOLITAN. Two weeks earlier than other large kinds. The peppers are of good size, 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches across. They are produced upright on the plants, and as many as 30 or 40 have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is mild and of sweet, pleasant flavor; and the color is light green when young and bright red when ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

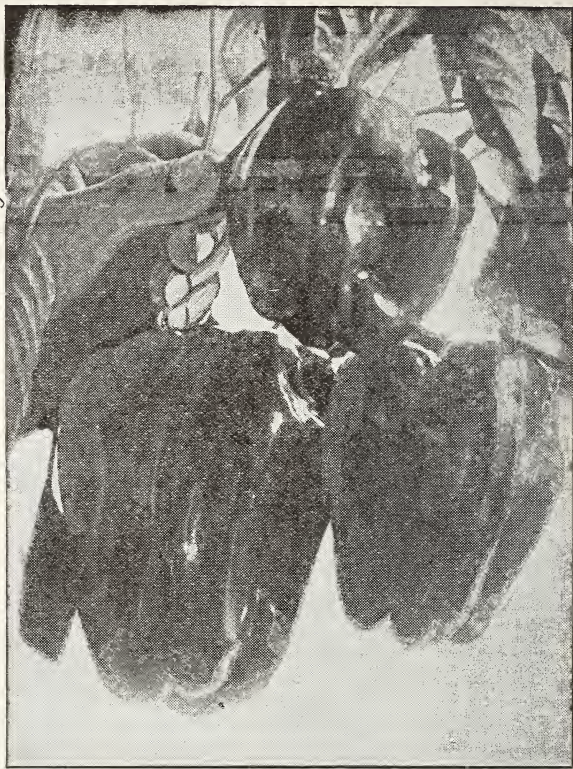
CHINESE GIANT. The largest pepper. The fruit often measures 5 to 6 inches high and 4 to 5 inches in diameter. It is a 'sweet pepper,' being very mild flavored and has thick flesh. An excellent pepper for the South. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. A large red pepper with fruit of good size, about the shape of Bull Nose and resembles that variety closely, but not quite as early. The plant is quite prolific and will produce a great many peppers if they are kept picked before they get ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

RUBY KING. The fruit is 5 to 6 inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, bright red when ripe, deep green when young, flesh thick and very mild. We have a very fine selected strain that produces fruit of the largest size, handsome shape and bright red color. The plants are more prolific than most strains of this variety. With us this produces more peppers than any other very large variety. Harris' Earliest will bear more, but the fruit is not quite so large. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

LARGE BELL, or Bull Nose. One of the hardiest and earliest varieties. Bright red when ripe, deep green when young, thick flesh, and fairly mild, but more pungent than Ruby King or Giant Crimson. The vines are dwarf and produce a large number of peppers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80.

GOLDEN DAWN. The best and largest yellow variety. The peppers are green when young and when ripe are of a



Giant Crimson Pepper

beautiful golden yellow, of fine shape, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c.

CAYENNE. Used for seasoning pickles. The peppers are long and slim, bright red when ripe and of sharp, pungent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

NEW "GIANT CAYENNE." Much larger than the old cayenne pepper, and the flavor is equally pungent. This is the best 'hot' pepper for flavoring pickles, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c.

PEPPER PLANTS. See Plant Department, back pages of this catalogue.

Melonen-Kuerbiss (Ger.)

PUMPKINS

Zucca (It.)



Winter Luxury Pumpkin

SMALL SUGAR. Small, deep yellow pumpkins, ribbed and flattened at the ends. They have good thick, sweet flesh that is excellent for pies. There is always a good demand for these pumpkins in market. They ripen early and the vines are very prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

WINTER LUXURY, or Improved Sugar. Grows a little larger than 'Small Sugar,' and the fruit is without ribs, lighter yellow and netted like a muskmelon. The flesh is thick and of fine quality, and they will keep all winter, if properly stored. A very fine pumpkin for home use or market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.35.

LARGE CHEESE. Fine grained and sweet. Large fruit, mottled light green and yellow, flattened at the ends. An excellent variety for the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

MAMMOTH POTIRON (also called "King of Mammoths" and "Jumbo"). The largest pumpkin grown, often weighing 100 pounds. Salmon colored skin, flesh thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

CONNECTICUT FIELD, or "Big Tom." The common large yellow pumpkin; the best to grow among corn for stock feeding or pies. Our strain of this variety is very fine and produces the largest and handsomest pumpkins. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c; 5 lbs. or more at 70c per lb.

CALHOUN. This pumpkin does not grow very large, but the flesh is often 3 inches thick and very solid. Crop of seed failed.

Radies (Ger.)

RADISH

Ravanello (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 75 to 100 feet of row

For sowing in frames or greenhouses **Early Scarlet Globe** is the most popular variety. It is also good for sowing in the open ground. Very fine radishes can be grown in the open ground by sowing the seed late in the summer. At this time the maggots do not trouble them much and they grow large and smooth in the cool fall weather.

Early Scarlet Globe. A very early globe-shaped radish suitable for forcing or open ground. The radishes are of handsome shape, attractive bright red, and are crisp, solid and of the finest quality. They grow so rapidly that under favorable circumstances they may be pulled 20 days from sowing the seed. This is the most popular variety for forcing. Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown from transplanted roots, and will be found unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLIEST SCARLET GLOBE SHORTLEAF. Called also "Red Rocket," "Startle," or "20 Days." Grows more oval in shape than the Early Scarlet Globe and is very popular for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

HARRIS' SPECIAL SCARLET FORCING. This radish is not as oval in shape as the Early Scarlet Globe and has smaller tops and matures a day or two earlier. See page 8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLIEST SCARLET WHITE-TIPPED. Also called "Rosy Gem" and "Rapid Forcing." This is the same as the Scarlet Forcing, except that each radish is tipped with white, making them very handsome when bunched or on the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

Crimson Giant Globe. A forcing radish that grows much larger than other kinds without becoming hollow or pithy. It can be allowed to grow to twice the size of the other early kinds and still retain its fine quality, being solid and crisp. It grows with great rapidity and gets large enough to use as early as any kind, but in order to attain its full size it should be allowed to grow a little longer. The radishes are globe-shaped, and very bright crimson with white flesh which is crisp, solid and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

CHARTIER. The best long red radish. The roots grow 6 to 7 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter. They are smooth, bright red, with white tip. Very handsome and of fine quality. They remain for a long time without getting pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP. Grows 6 to 8 inches long; is straight, smooth and bright scarlet, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Olive-shaped, with white tip; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Icicle. This beautiful white radish grows with remarkable rapidity, and is valuable for forcing as well as for the open ground. The radishes are long, straight, pure white, and nearly the same size the whole length. It is earlier than White Vienna or Lady Finger, and is of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65.

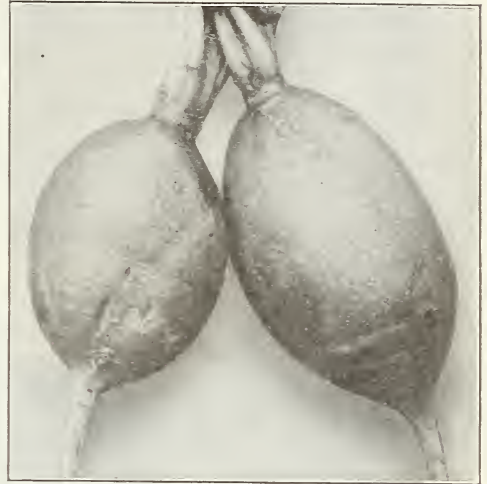
GIANT WHITE STUTTGART. A very large, round, white radish, of good quality, used as a summer and fall variety, as the roots will stand a long time without becoming pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.55.

WHITE STRASBURG. A first-class long, white radish for summer use; will remain crisp and tender even when very large. The roots when ready to use are 4 to 6 inches long, and 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Lady Finger or White Vienna Long, pure white radish that grows rapidly and is excellent for forcing or the open ground, being crisp and of finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE

We will send a pamphlet giving directions for culture of vegetables and flowers with every order amounting to 50c or more if requested.



Early Scarlet Globe Radish

OUR TESTS ARE CORRECT.

Mr. A. Walker, head gardener on a large estate in Ohio writes:

"I wish to state that the seeds you sent are the best in germinating power that I have ever tested. I have been thirty years in the best gardens in England and Scotland, and never tested better seeds. I have tested all the varieties and found them up to your testing, and two varieties much over. Sweet corn tested one hundred per cent."

WINTER RADISHES

These varieties should be sown in July and August. They do not succeed if sown in the spring. They are excellent for fall and winter use, and will keep a long time in sand in the cellar.

CHINESE ROSE. One of the very best varieties. Roots 5 to 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Bright rose color; flesh white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.60.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. A long, smooth radish nearly the same size at the bottom as the top. The outside is black while the flesh is very white, crisp and of fine quality. Popular in market. Will keep all winter if stored in moist sand. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

BLACK SPANISH TURNIP. Similar to the above except in shape, which is short and round like a turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE. Very large, pure white, roots long, straight and smooth and of better quality than the Chinese White or Celestial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Chinese Rose



Icicle Radish

Rhabarber (Ger.)

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT

Rabarbara (It.)

The roots can be raised from seed sown in the spring, and are ready to transplant to the permanent bed the next spring. The seed must be sown in fine, rich soil, and the seedlings must have good care.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS. The earliest and best variety. The stalks grow very large, often 2 inches wide, and are light green and scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

RHUBARB ROOTS of above variety, large, strong roots, 10c each; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100. Roots weigh about ½ lb. each. Add postage if roots are to be sent by parcel post.

Spinat (Ger.)

SPINACH

Spinace (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row. It requires about 20 pounds of seed per acre

Spinach should be sown as early as possible in the spring. It will be ready for use in four or five weeks after sowing. For fall use sow Aug. 1st, and to winter over sow the seed about September 1st in this latitude, and later farther south.

Spinach runs to seed quickly in hot weather, so the seed should be sown early in the spring or late in the summer in order to avoid having the crop mature in July or August. If sown about August 1st spinach will grow very large and can be used from the first of September until the ground freezes.



Long Season

Viroflay

Eskimo

Eskimo, or Giant Thick Leaf. A fine new variety with thick, deep green leaves of the largest size, and grows very rapidly. Stands well without running to seed. One of the best kinds for either spring or fall sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Large Thick-Leaved Viroflay. Very large, thick, pointed leaves of good quality. Grows more rapidly than other kinds, so can be used earlier. Plant makes a more upright growth than Long Standing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

“Long Season” Spinach. This spinach stands longer without running to seed than any other kind. The leaves are very thick and dark green—much deeper in color than other kinds. The plants resemble the Savoy Leaf in appearance, but are darker green, and stand much longer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

VICTORIA. The leaves are round, thick, broad, dark green and somewhat curled, and are of the best quality. A faster grower than Long Season and can be used earlier,

but does not stand so long without running to seed. It is quite hardy and can be sown in the fall for spring use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

NORFOLK SAVOY-LEAVED, (also called Bloomsdale). A very handsome variety, with curled or blistered leaves like a Savoy cabbage, and of first-class quality. Runs to seed quickly in hot weather. Used quite extensively for fall sowing to winter over for spring use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG STANDING (Enkhuizen Strain). Leaves large, thick, round, dark green and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (*Tetragonia expansa*). This is not a true spinach, but a plant that can be used for the same purpose. Produces an abundance of leaves on stems a foot or more in length. Will grow during hot, dry weather when other spinach would be useless, continuing to furnish nice “greens” all summer and fall. Young leaves are picked and separated from the stems and are then very tender and of excellent flavor. Soak the seed in warm water 12 hours before sowing, as it is difficult to get it to germinate. Sow the seed in May, in rows 2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

Sauerampfer (Ger.)

SORREL

Zucca (It.)

The improved large-leaved garden sorrel is used as greens like spinach, or for flavoring soup. Sow the seed in the spring in good light soil and thin the plants to 4 inches apart.

IMPROVED BROAD LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

SECOND CROPS OF VEGETABLES FOR FALL USE

Many people neglect to raise vegetables for use in the late summer and fall after the spring crops have gone.

The following kinds should be sown in the summer for fall use:

Spinach. Sow in July for use in September, and about September 1st to winter over for early spring use.

Lettuce. Sow last of July for fall use.

Beets. Sow about July 10th-20th.

Chinese Cabbage. Sow in July.

Turnips. Sow Swede turnips or Ruta Bagas about July 1st. Early turnips like Purple Top White Globe, Golden Ball, etc., may be sown August 1st.

Radish. Winter varieties should be sown in July. Summer varieties can be sown at different times during July, August and September.

Kohl Rabi. Sow in July or first part of August for fall use.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

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**Haferwurz (Ger.) SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER Sassefrica (It.)**

One ounce of seed will sow 70 feet of row; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre

"Oyster Plant," as it is often called, is easily grown and is used in the late fall and winter when there are very few fresh vegetables to be had.

The best roots are grown on rather light soil, but good ones can be produced on almost any good garden land. Sow the seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and thin the plants to 3 inches apart. The roots can be used any time in the fall and winter. They will remain in the ground all winter and come out in perfect condition in the spring. Before the ground freezes a supply of roots should be dug and placed in moist sand in the cellar for use in the winter when the ground outside is frozen.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. An improved variety that grows very large, often measuring 4 to 5 inches around, and of the best quality. Our seed is of extra large and fine strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Kuerbiss (Ger.)

SQUASH

Zucca (It.)

One ounce of seed of summer varieties will plant 35 hills.

One ounce of winter varieties will plant 20 hills; 3 or 4 lbs. of seed per acre.

SUMMER VARIETIES

GIANT CROOKNECK. This improved strain of the old Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash is as early as that variety, while the fruit grows nearly twice the size. The squashes are deep golden yellow, and very warty, but not of quite as good quality as the old kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY BUSH CROOKNECK. The old popular Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash. It is of fine quality and very hardy. The vines grow only 2 feet long, so can be planted near together. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. The fruit is round, pure white and scalloped around the edges. This squash is of excellent quality for summer use. Our strain is the Improved Mammoth, which is much larger than the old kind and equally early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. The same as White Bush Scallop described above, except that the fruit is yellow and has yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

Italian Vegetable Marrow. (Cocozella di Napoli). This is the most delicate and fine flavored summer squash we have ever grown. It is very largely used in Europe and is considered delicious by many travelers who get it while there. The fruit is long and slender, mottled dark and light green. It is used when 8 or 10 inches long and while perfectly green. It should be cut in slices and fried in butter. Try it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

"SUMMER ASPARAGUS." The above described Italian squash is sometimes very absurdly called "Summer Asparagus." It has no resemblance whatever to Asparagus, being a variety of squash. Some people know it by no other name so we would call their attention to the fact that Italian Vegetable Marrow is the same thing. See price above.



Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash



Salsify

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

Hubbard, True Original Strain. There has been a great deal of seed sold of inferior strains of Hubbard squash which have not the fine quality of the old variety. We are therefore glad to be able to offer some seed of a very fine strain of the old stock, which will be found excellent in every way. The fruit grows to a good, large size, yet is heavy and of extra fine quality, cooking dry and without any stringiness. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD. This strain of Hubbard squash produces very large fruit covered with warts, and of dark green color. Sells well in the market, as the fruit is very handsome and of the largest size, but is not of as fine quality as the original Hubbard. The seed we offer is a fine strain of the true Chicago Warted Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.60.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Like the true Hubbard, except that the fruit is of a deep orange red, making it very attractive in appearance, and is of a fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

QUALITY. A winter squash of very fine quality. See description on next page.

Delicious. With the exception of the New "Quality," this is the finest flavored winter squash we know of. It is so dry and fine-grained that it resembles a good sweet potato more than ordinary squash. The fruit is not quite as large as Hubbard but is very heavy, and is of far better quality than that variety, being dryer, richer and sweeter. Gardeners find it profitable for market where good quality is appreciated. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

BOSTON MARROW. An excellent fall squash, well known and popular in market. Fruit of good size, deep orange yellow, and with thick flesh of good quality. Largely used for canning and making pies for which it is very fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

PROLIFIC OR EARLY ORANGE MARROW. Fruit deep orange color, with thick yellow flesh of the finest quality. It is similar to Boston Marrow but of darker color. One of the best squashes for fall or early winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

ESSEX HYBRID. A sweet, fine-grained and high-flavored squash. Flesh very thick, deep yellow and firm. Fruit is round, ribbed and flattened at the ends, and of a salmon-red color when ripe. Has a distinct "button" at the blossom end. Will keep all winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



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HARRIS' SEEDS

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'QUALITY' SQUASH

We called this new squash "Quality" because of its delicious quality when cooked.

It is not a large squash nor more prolific than other kinds, but the "real test of a pudding is in the eating," and so it is with a squash. After eating this new kind we are quite sure all will agree with us that it is the best squash they have ever eaten.

The thick orange yellow flesh cooks as dry as a good sweet potato, and is sweeter and finer flavored than any other kind we know of. The fruit is of medium size, weighs from 5 to 10 pounds and is of peculiar shape, as shown in the photograph above. The outside shell is green, thin and hard, while the flesh is very thick, deep orange in color and fine grained, sweet and delicious. It is a winter squash and will keep a long time. Everyone who appreciates squash of high quality should try some of this kind. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.



The "Quality" Squash

TWO THOROUGHBREDS

The colored photographs on the opposite page give a good idea of two of our special early strains of peppers and tomatoes. Both have been bred with the greatest care and they are "thoroughbreds" in every sense of the word.

'HARRIS' EARLIEST PEPPER'

This is the earliest sweet pepper without any exception, and is also the most prolific.

It is really remarkable the number of large fully ripe peppers that are often crowded on a small plant. It is not unusual to find 12 to 14 good large fruit on a plant at once.

The plants grow only a foot to 18 inches high and are often so covered with fruit that there is not much else to be seen.

The peppers ripen two weeks earlier than other large kinds and often a month earlier than some.

The fruit is of good size, not as large as Ruby King or Giant Crimson, but matures much earlier and the plants are far more productive. The peppers are usually 3 to 3½ in. high and 2 to 2½ in. across.

They are very mild with no pungent flavor.

In our opinion this is the best sweet pepper to raise in the North either for home use or market.

We offer seed of our own raising grown at Moreton Farm. It is Northern grown. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.25.

HARRIS' SPECIAL EXTRA EARLY EARLIANA TOMATO

We have been saving seed for a number of years from plants of Earliana tomato that produced the first ripe fruits in considerable quantities. By keeping this up for several generations we have produced a strain that is distinctly earlier than the original variety.

The fruit not only ripens earlier, but it is also very firm and solid and is well colored right up to the stem. The tomatoes are smooth, round and handsome.

This variety seldom cracks and is more free from black rot than any other tomato we know of.

The fruit has very finely divided seed cells and contains but few seeds and is therefore very solid and

"meaty." The tomatoes are of large size and are produced in great quantities.

Those who want the very earliest tomatoes either for home use or market will find Harris' Special Earliana the best strain to use. It is a magnificent tomato for the home garden and a money maker for the truck grower.

The seed we offer is of our own growing on Moreton Farm. It is Northern grown and therefore earlier and harder than plants produced from Southern grown seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

The Extra Early Earliana tomato seed that you sent me this year was the greatest Earliana that you ever sent me. I had the first ripe tomato on my table the 23rd of June. Sold several quarts before the 1st of July for 25c the quart. Am still selling them at the same price. I have got 120 plants in the patch. Have sold from the 120 plants so far over 70 quarts. Some of the specimens weigh one pound each. There are lots of my plant customers tell me they had ripe ones on the 4th of July. Your strain of the Ex. Earliana cannot be beat.

July 18, 1918.

Alex. Baker, Montclair, N. J.

Dec. 8, 1917.

"I wish you could have seen our tomatoes while growing. There were no others in the surrounding country near so fine. You must have been careful to have your strains true to name. From Earliana and Bonny Best we had ripe tomatoes much in advance of others around us, and they were certainly fine. The Stone were splendid, but the frost took most of them. Large, smooth, perfect tomatoes, but many did not have time to ripen. In ordinary years the Stone is all right."—W. T. Craig, Limestone, Pa.



HARRIS' SPECIAL
EXTRA EARLY EARLIANA

HARRIS' EARLIEST PEPPER



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HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



Liebesapfel (Ger.)

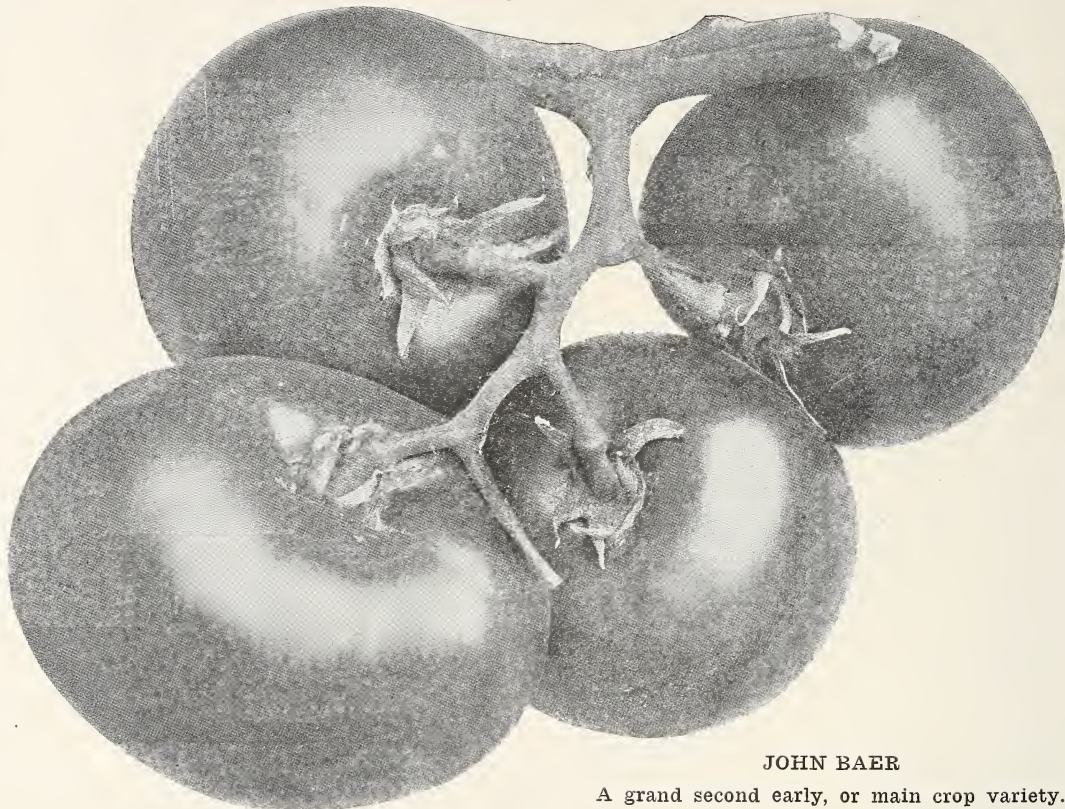
TOMATOES

Pomo d' oro (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 2000 plants

Our Special Selected Strains.

We have for years made a specialty of raising tomato seed of the best possible quality, and we think our strains of some of the new and standard varieties are as fine as can be found anywhere, and far superior to what is usually sold. The seed of these special varieties is all grown on our own farm, and the greatest care is taken to improve the stock by selecting the fruit for seed from the vines that produce the smoothest, earliest and best tomatoes. Gardeners who wish an even crop of smooth fruit should try our seed.



JOHN BAER

A grand second early, or main crop variety.

NOTES ON VARIETIES. The earliest tomato is Earliana which has large smooth fruit, but not quite as well colored as **Bonny Best** and **John Baer**, both of which are a week later, but are more uniform and of better color, all being deep scarlet. Of the pink or purple (crimson) varieties **June Pink** is the earliest, but is not as smooth as **Early Detroit** and **Imperial**, which are both medium early, very smooth and handsome. **New Globe** is later and has perfect globe-shaped, large, smooth fruit which is excellent for shipping. **Trucker's Favorite** is another pink variety with large fruit which is more flattened than the **Globe**. **Ponderosa** is very large and solid, but is irregular and does not color well.

Of the late varieties **Stone** and **Success** are quite similar, but **Success** is earlier—both are very smooth, deep red and of high quality.

John Baer. This tomato will produce more bushels of large smooth, handsome, ripe tomatoes per acre than any variety we know of. The reason for this is because the vines are strong and vigorous, the fruit is large and produced in great clusters, and is early enough to ripen the whole crop before frost in a normal season.

The tomatoes are uniformly of good large size, perfectly smooth and regular and of a bright rich scarlet color without any green around the stem. The fruit is very free from cracks and not subject to black rot.

This is one of the best second-early or main crop tomatoes for market and canning.

The seed we offer is of our own growing on Moreton Farm and will be found of an exceptionally fine strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Jan. 1, 1918.

"Last summer we placed two bushels of John Baer tomatoes in our store window on display. The tomatoes weighed from 10 ounces to over 1 pound each. For five days there were people standing in front of the window looking at these tomatoes almost constantly. One man said he had been to every fair of any importance for the last 20 years and he had never seen anything anywhere in tomatoes to equal it. We got your seed."—Smith & Gannett, Geneva, N. Y.

EARLIANA, Harris' Special Strain. A new strain selected for extreme earliness. See page 42. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel. This tomato is not quite as early as **Bonny Best**, but is a little larger. The fruit is smooth and regular and of large size, solid and of fine quality. The vines are very prolific, and the fruit ripens medium early. Seed of our own raising and of a specially selected strain, far superior to the seed ordinarily sold. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Stone, Harris' Selected Strain. This is certainly one of the very best large late tomatoes for market, home use or canning. There is a good deal of inferior seed of this variety sold, but we have a strain of our own growing that produces magnificent large, smooth tomatoes that are of deep scarlet color and very solid, and of fine quality, free from acidity. There is no tomato quite so good for canning. Canned tomatoes made from our strain of **Stone** are sweeter, more 'meaty' and of better flavor than when made from any other variety. Where earliness is not especially desired, this tomato will meet all the requirements of the most critical growers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



TOMATOES—Continued

Bonny Best. A magnificent early variety that should be largely planted for home use and market. The fruit ripens only a week later than Earliana and the plants produce enormous crops which continue to ripen until the vines are killed by frost. The tomatoes are large, as smooth as an apple and of a deep scarlet color which extends right up to the stem without any green tinge. This is one of the very best tomatoes for home use or market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Mississippi Girl. A new main crop tomato. The fruit is large, smooth, solid and of an unusually deep bright scarlet color. Ripens medium late and is a very fine tomato for main crop or canning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

Ponderosa. This is the largest and most solid "meaty" tomato we know of. It is sometimes called "Beefsteak" tomato. As the fruit is irregular in shape and does not color well it is not suitable for market, but is quite popular with many people for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.

Success Tomato. The best main crop, deep red variety for home use or market. Those who want a deep red, smooth, handsome tomato of good size, either for market, table use or canning, will find the "Success" all that can be desired. It is medium late—not as late as Stone. The fruit is very solid, smooth and colored right up to the stem, with no green tinge and does not crack. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

New Dwarf Stone. Plants grow dwarf and stocky, like those of Dwarf Champion, and can be set out close together. The fruit is like Stone, solid, and deep red, and of fine quality. Ripens a little earlier than Stone. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.25.



Bonny Best Tomato

| Pkt. | Oz. | ¼ lb. | 1 lb. |
|------|-----|-------|-------|
|------|-----|-------|-------|

| | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|------|
| IMPERIAL. One of the very best pink tomatoes. Large, smooth solid fruit of fine quality, and ripens early | \$0.05 | \$0.30 | \$1.00 | — |
| ENORMOUS. Bright red, fairly smooth and very large. Of rather coarse texture, but still of good quality, and it is so large that many people prefer it to smaller kinds. | .10 | .45 | — | — |
| JUNE PINK. Very early pink tomato, resembling the Earliana, except in color. | .10 | .30 | .90 | 3.75 |
| NEW GLOBE. One of Livingston's new tomatoes. The fruit is as round as an apple and is firm and of fine quality; color deep pink. One of the best tomatoes of this color. We have a very fine strain, producing fruit of the true globe shape. | .10 | .40 | 1.10 | 4.25 |
| DWARF CHAMPION. The vines are stocky and do not spread like other kinds. Fruit is of medium size, very smooth and of an attractive pink color. Ripens medium early | .05 | .35 | 1.00 | 3.75 |
| Livingston's Beauty. Very fine, large, perfectly smooth, and very handsome tomatoes of a deep pink color. One of the best market varieties, but ripens rather late | .05 | .25 | .80 | 3.00 |
| Livingston's Favorite. Deep red, large and smooth. Very fine strain | .05 | .25 | .80 | — |
| Red Cherry. Very small, round, red tomatoes that are used to serve whole in salads. | .10 | .45 | — | — |
| Red Pear or Fig. Pear-shaped fruit about one inch in diameter. Sweet and of good flavor and will keep a long time. Wonderfully prolific and useful for preserves | .05 | .40 | — | — |

YELLOW VARIETIES OF TOMATOES

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|---|
| GOLDEN QUEEN. The best yellow tomato. Large, smooth and of very fine quality, being sweeter than other kinds. The fruit ripens very early and the vines are remarkably prolific | .05 | .35 | — | — |
| Yellow Plum. Small, plum-shaped, bright yellow fruit; fine for preserves | .05 | .35 | — | — |
| Ground Cherry, or Husk Tomato. (Also called Strawberry, or Winter Cherry.) Small yellow fruit, inclosed in a husk. It is of peculiar flavor and is used for preserves | .05 | .40 | — | — |

TOMATO PLANTS

We can furnish tomato plants of superior quality at very moderate prices. See Plant Department last pages of this catalogue.

TURNIPS

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of row. It requires from 2 to 3 lbs. of seed per acre in drills, or 1 to 1½ lbs. broadcast

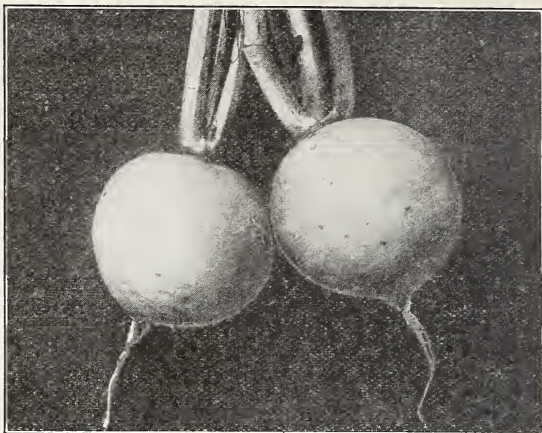
Turnips do best if sown late in the summer. In the northern states the seed of the quick-growing kinds, like Strap-Leaf and Purple-Top Globe, should be sown about the middle of July or the first of August and the slower growing kinds a week or two earlier. Farther south turnips may be sown later.

The best results are obtained by sowing the seed thinly in drills 20 to 24 inches apart and thinning the plants so they stand 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. The seed can also be sown broadcast at the rate of about 1 pound per acre. This can be done with a grass seeder if the seed is mixed with about 4 times its bulk of fine sand, corn meal, or any similar substances. Turnips do best on rather light, moist soil and are of superior quality when they grow rapidly on rich land.

EARLY WHITE MILAN. This is the earliest variety in cultivation. The bulbs are clear white, smooth and handsome, and much resemble the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf, but grow even faster than that variety, and are ready two weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

PURPLE-TOP MILAN. Same as the White Milan except that it has purple tops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAF. The favorite variety for summer and autumn use. The turnips are flat, clear white, with purple top. They grow very rapidly and are of good quality. Seed sown in July and August produces fine large turnips in the fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



Snowball Turnip



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. Large, pure white, globe-shaped, with purplish red top. Very handsome, heavy yielder and early. A profitable turnip for market and excellent for table use. This turnip is the same as the Purple Top Strap-Leaf, except that it is globe-shaped instead of flat and requires a little more time to grow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH. Very early, pure white, flat, and of good quality. A fine turnip for market or home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE EGG. An oval or globe-shaped white turnip, with pure white skin and of fine table qualities. It is popular in market and excellent for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.90.

GOLDEN BALL. A handsome, early, yellow turnip, as round as a ball, with smooth, golden yellow skin, and fine-grained yellow flesh. An excellent early yellow turnip for table use, and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SNOWBALL. A handsome, round, pure white turnip of fine quality. It is perfectly round, snow-white, has small tops and grows very rapidly. One of the best pure white turnips. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

YELLOW STONE. A round or globe-shaped yellow turnip of good size, smooth and handsome. This turnip is of exceptionally fine quality, being of fine grain, dry and sweet. The turnips keep better than the white varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

YELLOW ABERDEEN. A large, globe-shaped yellow turnip with purple top. Fine for use in the fall or early winter, or for stock feeding. A heavy cropper. The seed should be sown the last of June for fall use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.85.

COW HORN. A long white turnip largely used for stock feeding, as it yields very large crops. It is also of first-class quality for table use. It is a rapid grower, and can be sown late. Often sown in corn fields after late cultivating. The turnips grow more than half above ground and are easily pulled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 5 lbs. or more at \$1.35 per lb.

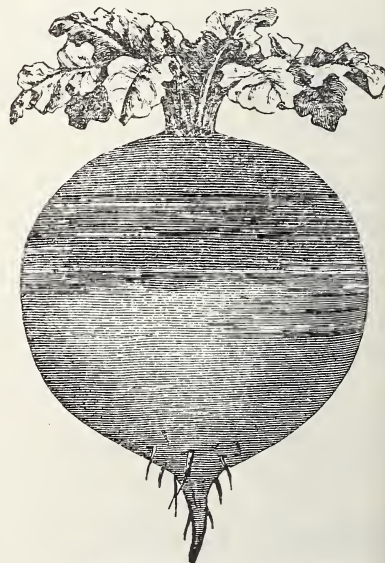
RUTA BAGAS OR SWEDE TURNIPS

The ruta bagas, or Swede turnips, require longer to mature than the common kinds and should be sown earlier. To get heavy crops of large turnips sow the seed June 15 to July 10 in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. Thin the plants to a foot apart and keep free from weeds. These turnips make excellent winter feed for sheep and should be more largely grown for this purpose.

For table use Ruta Bagas can be sown late and will be of better quality, but not as large as when sown early. These turnips keep well and may be stored in the cellar in moist sand or in pits for use during the winter.

MACOMBER. A turnip of very fine quality. See page 12. Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

WHITE SHORT TOP. This is a very handsome white ruta бага, with remarkably short tops and no "neck." Turnips are light green on top and pure white on the bottom and grow to a good size, and are of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.



Imperial Purple-Top Swede Turnip



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



TURNIPS—Continued

Imperial Purple-Top, Long Island Improved. This is a fine strain of yellow purple-top ruta бага, having smooth, handsome bulbs of good quality. The turnips are almost perfectly round, smooth, and bright yellow, with purple top. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.60.

BREADSTONE. When well grown this is a fine table turnip. It belongs to the ruta бага or Swede turnip class,

but is smaller and earlier than the ordinary ruta бага. The turnips are oval in shape with white skin and flesh and small tops. When well grown this turnip is of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

WHITE SWEET OR FRENCH. A globe-shaped white ruta бага with green top, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

TOBACCO

In the North it is best to sow tobacco seed in a hot bed, greenhouse or in a box in the house in March or April and transplant the seedlings once before setting out in the open ground which should not be done until danger of frost is past. Set the plants in rows 3½ feet apart.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. The most popular variety for the northern states. Very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

STERLING. Early and valuable for the North. Color bright yellow, and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

HAVANA. The finest Cuban tobacco, so famous for cigars. Leaf thin, and used principally for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS

BASIL. Used for flavoring soups and sauces. Plant about 18 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

BORAGE. Often used for bee pasture. Sow in spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

CARAWAY. Hardy biennial seeding the second year after sowing. Sow in spring or fall. Very easily grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

CORIANDER. The young green leaves are used for flavoring soups, salads, etc. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

DILL. Used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

LAVENDER. Used for its perfume. It is a hardy plant and will last for years. The seed is slow to germinate and people often fail to get it to start. It should be covered very little if at all. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c. Plants 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.

SWEET MARJORAM. Very valuable for seasoning dressing for poultry, imparting a very agreeable and pleasant flavor. Easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. The tops of the branches should be picked off while young and tender and dried in bunches for use in the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

ROSEMARY. A perennial that will last for years when once started. Sow in the spring in the open ground where the plants are to remain. Crop failed.

FENNEL. The leaves are used for flavoring. Easily raised.

SUMMER SAVORY. Easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground in the spring. Plant grows about 18 in. high with small, narrow leaves, which are dried on the stems and used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c.

SAGE, Broad-Leaved. When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground and thin the plants to six inches apart. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

THYME. Start the seed in a box in the house or hotbed, or sow in the open ground early in the spring. Do not cover the seed, but press it into the soil. The plant will survive the winter if given a little protection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

WORMWOOD. A medical herb used largely for planting in poultry yards for chickens to feed on. Pkt. 10c.

Holt's Mammoth Sage. This variety of sage does not seed so we can offer only the plants. The leaves grow much larger than the common sage, and are of superior quality. The plants are perfectly hardy and will stand the winter without protection. They make a very large growth, a single plant spreading out two or three feet across. By far the best sage for all purposes. Plants 12c each; \$1.25 per dozen. Weight for mailing ¼ pound each, 3 lbs. per doz.

SPEARMINT. Every one should have a bed of mint in a corner of the garden. Very easily raised. Plants 10c each; doz. 50c.

TESTING AND "PROVING" SEEDS

All Harris' seeds are tested before they are sent to our customers to find out just how many out of one hundred seeds germinate. The result obtained in each case is marked on the label of the seed. This enables the man who uses Harris' seeds to sow just the right quantity to get the right number of plants without wasting the seed. When using other seeds the purchaser has to guess how many seeds are good and often the guess is wrong, resulting in a poor stand of plants, or the plants too thick and crowded in the rows, causing a waste of seed and a waste of time in thinning.

In addition to testing seeds for germination, we conduct extensive trial grounds where all the different lots of seeds we raise and have grown for us are tried and "proved." If any stock does not prove to be true to name, or if it is not of good breeding or true to the right type, it is discarded at once.

This is a safeguard put about Harris' seeds which protects our customers from mistakes or accidents which might otherwise go undiscovered.

The only safe way to judge of the merits of a new variety is to raise it by the side of older standard kinds for comparison. Many much lauded "novelties" do not stand such a trial. When we find a new variety that does prove better than any we have seen before we know we have found something of real value.

"I want to tell you that we had from the Bumper Crop oats we got of you five acres of the finest oats in this vicinity. They stood four and a half feet tall and heads measured ten to twelve inches long. Very few of them lodged. One section where the heads are the heaviest not a stalk went down till cut. The Irish Cobbler potatoes came out fine too—far better than we expected. The other potatoes we got of you are still growing and I did not spray any this year. My neighbors' potatoes are all dead."—H. E. Howes, Supt. Little River Farm, New Jersey.

"We are eating White Hebron potatoes now. They are the best potatoes for both early and late crop we ever grew. Have been eating them since July 4th.—Alley Wright, Orleans Co., N. Y.

Aug. 10, 1918.

April 29, 1918.



1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



SEED POTATOES

It is not advisable to plant potatoes from crops that did not yield well, or contained a large percentage of small or irregular tubers.

By using potatoes from hills with weak vines and poor, small potatoes the number of poor hills is largely increased each season until the yield is greatly reduced.

By selecting seed from the best hills and using them for seed a strain of potatoes that will yield twice as much as common seed can easily be produced.

We can furnish seed grown from seed selected from the best hills only which will be found far superior to ordinary potatoes for planting.

We notice when using this selected seed that the vines are stronger and more vigorous than usual, and there are no poor, weak hills. Every hill seems to be just like another and all produce a good lot of even size potatoes.

THE PRICES HERE GIVEN are for the potatoes carefully put up for shipment and delivered to freight house or express office without extra charge, but the purchaser is to pay the freight or express charges. We reserve the right to advance prices if our stocks get very low. The prices are subject to market changes. Please write for prices on lots of 3 sacks or more.

POTATOES SHIPPED IN SACKS OR BARRELS. We can ship potatoes either in barrels or in sacks. Sacks hold the same quantity as barrels (165 lbs.). We make no charge for sacks, but owing to the high cost of barrels we have to charge 45c per barrel extra when potatoes are ordered shipped in wooden barrels.

SHIPPING SEASON. It is usually safe to ship potatoes from here about March 20. We can ship earlier in paper-lined barrels, if our customers wish us to do so, with little risk, but we will not hold ourselves responsible for loss by freezing if the potatoes are ordered sent earlier than in our judgment it is safe to ship them.

LOW FREIGHT RATES. We can ship by Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley and B., R. & P. Railroads from Rochester, which give lowest freight rates and quick delivery to all points. Shipments on the New York Central lines are made from Coldwater.

HALF BUSHELS and half pecks will be sent at half the bushel and peck price. We will send two or three different varieties in a barrel without extra charge, but cannot send more than one variety in a sack.

ORDER EARLY. We always run out of some varieties of early potatoes before planting time, so to be sure to get what you want order early. When orders are sent late in the season please mention whether we may substitute some other kind if sold out of the variety wanted. We will book orders at any time and ship the potatoes when safe to do so.

"SECOND SIZE" SEED. We offer a few second size seed potatoes of most varieties. These potatoes average about the size of a hen's egg, and make nice seed to plant whole or cut once in two. They are nice smooth potatoes. We do not sell this grade in smaller quantities than a barrel or sack.

EARLY VARIETIES OF POTATOES

WHITE HEBRON

Those who remember the old Beauty of Hebron potato will welcome this new white variety of the same class.

This potato is of **exceptionally fine quality**, cooking dry and mealy, and without any strong taste.

The new White Hebron is a remarkably vigorous grower, having strong, healthy vines, free from blight or disease of any kind. While the vines do not die down as soon as some other kinds, yet the potatoes grow so rapidly that they reach a marketable size nearly if not quite as early as any kind grown.

In yield it is among the best of the early varieties. We have raised 250 bushels per acre.

In a trial of a dozen early kinds planted side by side the White Hebron had the largest potatoes under the vines July 4th when they were ready to use. The potatoes will usually grow a long time after that date and produce a large crop of handsome, pure-white potatoes.

The potatoes are medium long, with smooth white skin and numerous shallow eyes, and are of high quality.

We are sure this new kind will be found one of the most productive early varieties, valuable for home use and profitable for market.

FIRST SIZE. Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.25; sack (165 lbs.) \$8.50.

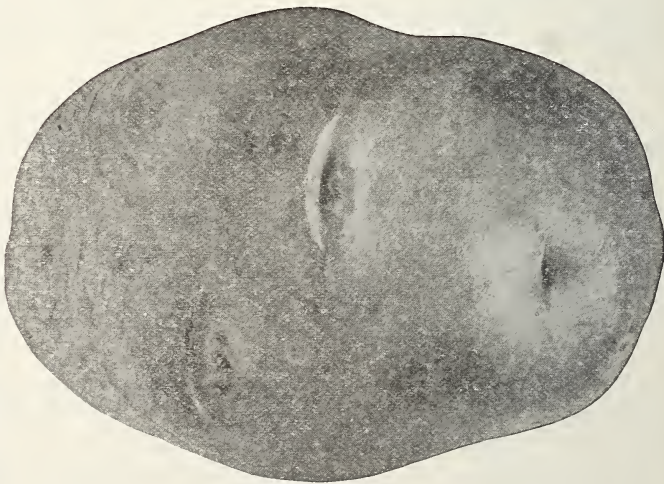
SECOND SIZE. Bu. \$2.75; sack (165 lbs.) \$7.50.

Irish Cobbler. The most popular and largely planted early potatoes. Round, pure white, extra early and of best quality. Grows uniformly large, there being fewer small potatoes than in any other early kind. There are a great many potatoes being sold for Irish Cobbler that are not that variety at all; other lots are so badly mixed with late kinds that they are worse than useless to plant for an early crop. True to name, pure and almost perfectly free from any disease or rot. It was grown from seed raised under the hill-unit system of selection and will produce much more uniform crops and larger yields than ordinary seed of this variety. Pkt. 80c; bu. \$2.85; sack (165 lbs.) \$7.75. Second size \$7.00 per sack (165 lbs.).

Early Six-Weeks. This variety resembles the Early Ohio so closely that it is hard to tell them apart. With us, however, the Six-Weeks is a better yielder than the Ohio and fully as early. Some growers think it is earlier. It gets more potatoes in a hill than the Ohio and yields better. It is fully as early as any variety we know of and yields better than other kinds equally early. The vines are small and ripen down early so the crop can be dug and removed from the land in time to plant some other crop. The potatoes are oval with blunt ends and with light pink skin. Pk. 85c; bu. \$2.85; sack (165 lbs.) \$7.50. Second size \$6.75 per sack.

July 19, 1917

"I have dug a few Early Six-Weeks potatoes and they are fine. One hill of six quarts, another had ten large fine potatoes and ten about like hens' eggs. They will grow more yet."—Leo B. Pearsall.



New White Hebron



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



Early Varieties—Continued

Bliss' Triumph. This is the potato that is commonly sold in the early spring as "Bermuda potatoes." They are round, light red and have rather deep eyes. They mature extremely early and are of fine quality. Pkt. 85c; bu. \$3.25.



Bliss' Triumph

Early Ohio The standard early potatoes; medium long with square ends; color light red, deeper around the eyes. Vines small and die down very early. Often yields very large crops under high culture. Pk. 85c; bu. \$2.85; sack (165 lbs.) \$7.50.

LATE AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES

Dibble's Russet. A very hardy, vigorous potato that produces good yields even when seasons are unfavorable and other varieties give poor returns. The potatoes are round, smooth skin, white, but have a russet netting which gives the potato a slight brownish tint. The vines are strong, vigorous and have purple stems and large dark green leaves. There are usually 6 to 8 good, large potatoes in a hill. The quality of the potatoes is good, but not equal to Green Mountain, Jr., and some other similar kinds.

This potato seems to resist blight and rot much better than many other kinds and on this account has proved a most profitable kind to raise.

The seed we offer was grown here and is from a field that yielded heavy crops free from disease. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.25; sack \$5.85. (No second size).

Golden Rural. This is practically a "blight proof" potato. The vines grow with remarkable vigor, with thick stout stalks, and heavy deep green leaves, and completely cover the ground. The potatoes are round, flattened and of a beautiful golden russet color with very few and shallow eyes. People who have trouble with potatoes blighting and not yielding well should raise some of these new Golden Rurals. The vines will keep healthy and green until the potatoes are fully matured, or until they are killed by frost. The Golden Rural will yield good crops where other varieties would be complete failures. The potatoes grow well distributed in the hill and of such uniform size that an overgrown one can hardly be found, even where the yield runs over 300 bushels per acre. The potatoes are not over large, 7 to 9 in a hill, practically all of nice size for table use, 1-3 to ½ pound each. This is a late variety and should be planted before June 1st to get a fully matured crop. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.75; sack (165 lbs.) \$7.50.

Jan. 9, 1917.

"I think the Golden Rurals are the best yielders in all seasons and under different conditions of soil. I have grown as high as 300 bu. to the acre of this variety."—Fred Bennett.

Million Dollar. A round, white potato with purple sprouts belonging to the Rural class. It is one of the very best of this class, yielding from 25 to 50 bushels more per acre than other similar kinds. The vines are vigorous and healthy, and the potatoes grow rapidly, set early and produce good crops under unfavorable conditions. Many growers think there is nothing quite equal to the Million Dollar. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.60; sack (165 lbs.) \$6.50.

Sir Walter Raleigh. A standard variety and very largely grown. Potatoes are white,

Early Michigan. This potato is only medium early, maturing with Early Rose, but it yields much better than the extra early kinds and is of fine quality. The potatoes are pure white, round, smooth and handsome. The vines are vigorous and healthy and produce large crops. Pkt. 80c; bu. \$2.85; sack (165 lbs.) \$7.75. Second size \$7.25 per sack.

Early Rose. Probably the most popular early potato ever raised in this country. It has been the standard for yield and quality for thirty years. There is very little true Early Rose seed to be had, but we are glad to be able to offer some genuine stock grown under the "hill-unit" system and possessing the old-time vigor and quality. The potatoes are oblong and light red with shallow eyes. They yield well for an early kind and the quality is of the best. Pkt. 80c; bu. \$2.85; sack \$7.50.

Early Surprise. We are very much impressed with the value of this new potato. While not a strictly early variety it grows rapidly and if planted early will produce big, smooth, white potatoes only two or three weeks later than the extra early kinds that do not yield over half as much. This will prove a profitable variety to market between the early and late crop. It will yield as much as almost any late kind, and the potatoes are pure white, round, smooth and attractive in appearance and of fine quality. The vines are vigorous and healthy and usually produce 6 to 8 good, large potatoes per hill. It is not difficult to get 200 bushels per acre and the potatoes are so smooth and handsome that they bring the highest prices. Pk. 80c; bu. \$3.00; sack (165 lbs.) \$8.00. Second size \$7.25 per sack.

smooth, round, slightly flattened; vines are vigorous, upright and have purple stems and blossoms. A good yielder and of excellent quality. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.25; sack (165 lbs.) \$6.00.

Washington. A very handsome, smooth, white potato, oval in shape and with shallow eyes. Matures medium early and yields immense crops on light soil. Does especially well in southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and farther south. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.60; sack \$6.75.

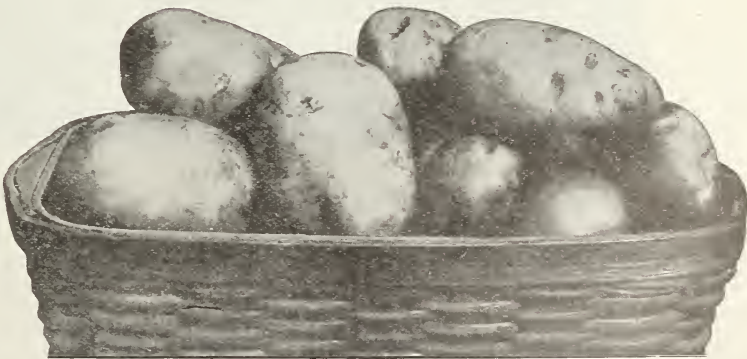
Todd's Wonder. This is a selection from World's Wonder made by Chas. L. Todd of Otsego Co., N. Y. By adapting the tuber-unit method of selection Mr. Todd eliminated all weak or diseased potatoes and kept only those that produced the maximum yields. The strain produced is so much better than the original World's Wonder that we called it "Todd's Wonder."

This potato produces immense yields and has proved a profitable variety. The vines are very vigorous, almost immune to blight, remaining green and healthy long after other kinds have died down.

This is an excellent variety for rather strong medium heavy soil, which is rather too heavy for some other kinds. On such land it often yields 300 bushels per acre.

The potatoes are oblong to round, pure white, smooth and average of large size. This is a purple-stem variety of the Rural class.

Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.25; sack \$6.00. (No second size).



Early Surprise. A valuable new variety.



1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



Green Mountain, Jr. A seedling of the well-known Green Mountain and is an improvement on that variety, being of greater health and vigor; resists blight better and is of equally fine quality. The potatoes are round, smooth skin, white, but have a slightly russet skin, like the old Green Mountain. This potato is of very high quality for table use and we strongly recommend it to those who want to raise the very best potatoes for their own use or market. The potatoes when cooked are perfectly white, dry, light and floury. Our seed was selected by the "hill-unit" system and is consequently pure, healthy and vigorous. This potato often yields immense crops, 250 bu. per acre being not at all uncommon in this locality. **Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.75; sack \$7.00.**



Green Mountain, Jr.

Mammoth Prolific. This potato was sent to us by a specialist in potato growing, who has had many years experience and has grown a great many varieties. He considers this Mammoth Prolific one of the very best late varieties. It yields as heavy crops as any kind he grows, and in addition is a handsome, smooth, white potato of fine quality.



Golden Rural Potatoes (For description see page 49)

This is a green stemmed, white-flowered variety like the Green Mountain. This class of potatoes is of better quality and matures earlier than the purple-stemmed and purple-flowered kinds, like Rural New Yorker.

The potatoes are oblong with a medium number of eyes. The skin is white and has a fine netting. The vines are vigorous, branching, and appear to resist blight well. The potatoes mature medium late, about the same time as the Green Mountain.

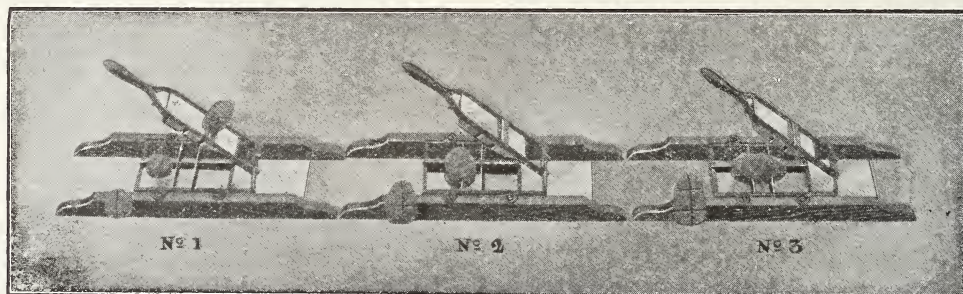
We recommend this potato to those who want a heavy producing kind that is of first-class quality, cooking dry and meal.

Peck 90c; bu. \$3.00; sack (2¾ bu.) \$8.00.

"I want to say the seeds I got of you last year were the best I ever had and the Buttercup corn was so fine everybody wanted it."—Frank E. Burton, Boston.

Please write us for prices on potatoes you want, stating kind and about the quantities.

HARRIS' SEED POTATO CUTTER.



No. 1 shows how a small potato is cut into two pieces, and also how the seed end is cut off if desired.

No. 2 shows how medium-sized potatoes are cut into four pieces.

No. 3 shows how large potatoes are cut into six pieces.

This is the only really satisfactory Potato Cutter we have ever used. With it a man can cut five times as many potatoes in a day as by hand and cut them any way desired. The cutter is placed on top of a bushel crate or barrel so that the potatoes fall into it when cut. When cutting, the level is raised with one hand and a potato placed on the other in such a position as will cut it in as many pieces as desired. (See picture above.) By a simple movement of the hand the potato is cut and falls into the box below.

To take off the "seed end" the potato is simply drawn over the knife blade on top of the plate as shown in Fig. No. 1. The pieces fall on a plate and are kept separate from the rest of the cut potatoes. This cutter will pay for itself in a day. A large grower cannot afford to be without one. The cutter is 2 feet long and 8 inches wide; weight, 8 lbs. **Price \$3.50.**

Try one of these cutters. If you don't like it send it back in good condition within 5 days and we will give you back the money if you will tell us why you don't like it. No potato grower who has ever tried one of the cutters would be without it for five times the price.



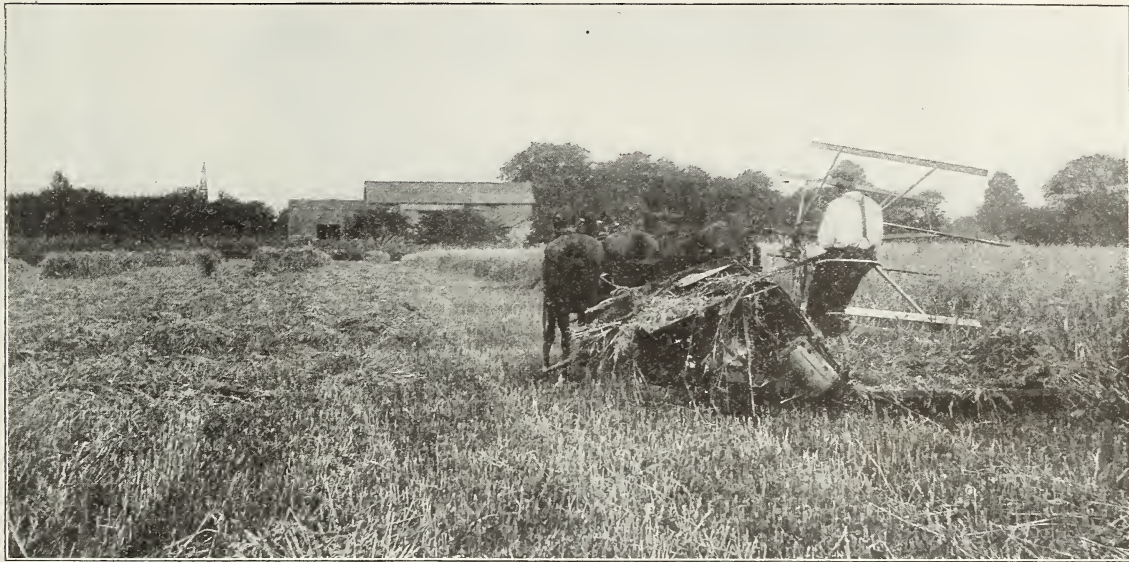
1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



FARM AND FIELD SEEDS



Cutting "Bumper Crop" Oats

The Importance of Good Seeds is becoming more generally understood, and progressive farmers no longer think of using the seed of the old "run out" varieties that they were sowing years ago.

Take corn, for instance. It has been plainly shown by recent experiments that the yield per acre can be nearly doubled by using seed that has been selected with intelligence and properly cured. The same is true of other grain crops. The best results can only be obtained by the use of the very best seed that can be grown. It does not pay to use anything else.

Our Seeds are Better than common seeds. With the latest improved power machines for cleaning and grading seed grain and by the scientific treatment of our seed to prevent smut and other diseases, we are able to furnish much better seed than it is possible for most farmers to produce. It costs a little more, of course, but the extra cost is nothing compared with the increased yield and quality of the crops.

THE PRICES quoted here are for the seeds delivered on cars at Coldwater or Rochester, the purchaser to pay freight.

All seeds are thoroughly cleaned and of high quality in every way.

BARLEY

Wisconsin Pedigree. This is a "thoroughbred" strain of six-rowed barley bred up at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by selecting the best plants and saving seed from them. The result of this careful breeding is that the barley produces uniformly large, well-filled heads on strong, vigorous plants and therefore yields much more than the common kinds. The grain is large, plump and heavy. We offer some very fine seed grown direct from pedigree stock. It will certainly pay barley growers to use this improved variety. Pk. 60c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$2.00; bag (2 bu.) \$3.75.

SIX-ROWED "STATE" We can offer good six-rowed barley grown in this state. It is good, clean, pure six-rowed barley. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.85; bag (2 bu.) \$3.50; 10 bu. or more at \$1.65 per bu.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is easily raised and will make profitable crops on rather poor land, where other grain would fail. It is also largely used as a cover crop in orchards. Sow in June or July, using 3 pecks to 1 bushel of seed to the acre.

JAPANESE. The grain is large and dark brown or black; ripens early and is very prolific. The kernels are considerably larger than the common gray buckwheat. Pk. 50c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$3.00; bag (2 bu.) \$5.60.

SILVER HULL. Small gray kernels that make the finest quality of buckwheat flour. Yields large crops and is considered by many growers the most profitable kind to raise. Pk. 50c; bu. \$3.00; bag (2 bu.) \$5.60. Price variable. Please write for price on lots of 10 bu. or more.

NEW PEA BEAN "ROBUST"

The bean disease called "Mosaic" has so reduced the yield of white beans in this state that many growers who used to get 25 to 30 bushels per acre now get less than 10 bushels, and often the crop is an entire failure.

Fortunately a disease resistant strain of Pea Beans has been developed by Prof. Spragg of the Michigan Experiment Station. A few plants were found that were perfectly free from the Mosaic disease under conditions when other plants were badly affected. By breeding up from these plants a strain has been obtained that is found to yield well under adverse conditions. This strain has been called "Robust."

The bean is practically the same as the common variety of Pea beans, except that the plant is more vigorous and resists disease, and, therefore often yields more than double the common strains.

The Robust strain has also proved very resistant to the root rot disease.

Endorsed by Prof. Reddick.

In a letter to us dated August 20th, 1918, Prof. Donald Reddick of Cornell Agricultural College writes:

"In making the survey for bean diseases I had opportunity to examine a number of fields in which a test row of the Pea bean known as 'Robust' is being tried. Without exception this variety is proving immune to Mosaic. I have seen it growing between rows of Pea beans which showed as high as 100 per cent. infection. * * *

"Present indications are that this variety is so much superior to the other Pea beans, particularly with respect to yield that it should have the widest possible distribution."

We are fortunate in procuring a nice lot of "Robust" Pea beans grown in Orleans Co., N. Y., which are known to be the genuine stock direct from Prof. Spragg, and can offer them at the following price as long as they last.

These beans yielded 17 bu. per acre as against 8 bu. for the Vermont Pea in the same field, and a general yield of about 5 bu. per acre of common Pea beans.

Packet (for trial) 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; peck (15 lbs.) \$3.90; bushel (60 lbs.) \$15.00.



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HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



"BUMPER CROP" OATS

These are the largest and plumpest oats we have ever seen grown in this country. The grain is so large and plump that it can readily be distinguished from other kinds at a glance.

The heads are long with the grain heavily clustered. This would be classed as a side oat, but is more clustered and stands more upright than other varieties of this class.

It originated from a single plant found in 1906 in a field of oats that had lodged flat on the ground with this one plant standing up alone.

This one plant had very large, stiff straw and immense heads of peculiar form, and the grain was much larger than any of the other oats in the field.

The seed from this plant was saved and sown the next year, when it was seen that it was a perfectly distinct variety.

The remarkable vigor of these oats is very noticeable at the first sight of a field of them. The straw stands stiff and straight, as large as a lead pencil and with very broad leaves, often nearly an inch wide.

These oats can be grown on rich land and will stand up straight and stiff where other kinds would go down before half ripe.

Let us send you a sample of the Bumper Crop oats. We know when you see how superior the grain is to other kinds you will want some. The grain has taken first prize at nearly every state and county fair where exhibited.

Sample free if you ask for it. Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.00; bag (2½ bu.) \$4.50; 10 bu. or more at \$1.75 per bu. Sow 3 bushels per acre.

More Oats on 7 Acres Than His Neighbors Got on 20 Acres.

"I bought two varieties of oats of you two years ago and was exceedingly well pleased with the results. I raised more oats on 7 acres than some of my neighbors got on 20."—J. A. Martin.

"Those oats I got of you last spring is rightly named. I had a Bumper crop of them."—A. Akin, Rens. Co., N. Y.

LONG'S WHITE TARTAR OATS

We have sold this variety of oats for a number of years and it has given universal satisfaction everywhere. We have had yields of 100 bushels per acre on large fields on our own farm, and many of our customers report fully as large yields.

These oats have immense heads of grain, often measuring nearly a foot long, and containing by actual count over 150 kernels. It is a side oat. The straw is very large, strong and stiff. In one of our fields these oats stood a foot higher than wheat growing beside it. The kernel is large, plump and heavy, pure white, and with thin hulls. There are no better oats for feeding than these.

We offer Long's White Tartar Oats thoroughly cleaned and free from weed seed, but they are a little mixed with branching oats which of course does not injure them, except for raising oats to sell for seed. Pk. 50c; bu. \$2.00; bag of 2½ bu. (80 lbs) \$4.50; 10 bu. or more at \$1.75 per bu. No charge for bags.

August 6, 1917.

"The Tartar oats seed that I got of you has turned out fine. On one stalk there were 145 oats, and the piece stood up to my shoulders. They all say around here they never saw such oats. A lot of them want to buy seed of me."—E. M. Butterfield.

"SCOTTISH CHIEF" OATS. This variety of oats has been grown in this locality for a few years and has proved to be one of the very best kinds both as to yield and quality. The heads are branching, but the branches are short, giving the head a clustered appearance. The berry is long, heavy, with a very thin hull and is of the best quality for feeding.

A measured bushel of these oats weighs 37 pounds. The yield is usually high, running from 70 to 85 bushels per acre. The straw is strong and not too long so the oats stand up well even on rich land.

We can highly recommend these oats to any who want a thin hulled oat for feeding, and also one that will yield the largest crops.

Pk. 50c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$1.85; bag (2½ bu.) \$4.00; 4 bags or more at \$3.90 per bag, or \$1.56 per bushel.

IMPROVED AMERICAN BANNER OATS. This variety of oats has proved to be one of the very best kinds. At the Experiment Station it has ranked near the top in almost all trials as to yield and quality.

The oats are long, heavy and have very thin hulls, and are most excellent for feeding to horses unground.



New "Bumper Crop" Oats (Photograph half natural size)

The straw is quite tall, but strong and stands up well. The grain ripens medium early and the yield is often 85 bushels or more per acre. Pk. 50c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$1.75; bag (2½ bu.) \$3.90; 4 bags or more at \$3.75 per bag, or \$1.50 per bu.

SPELTZ OR EMMER

A Russian grain that has become quite popular in the West for feeding purposes. It resembles barley somewhat and is grown in the same way. Its principal value is for poor, dry land where oats or wheat would not give a profitable crop. It is often mixed with oats and helps to make a larger yield. Sow 2½ bushels per acre the same as you would oats or barley. Pk. 60c; bu. (40 lbs.) \$2.25; 2 bu. or more at \$2.15 per bu.

SPRING WHEAT

Spring wheat can be raised anywhere in the northeastern states as well as in the West. At present prices of wheat it should prove a profitable crop. Sow as early as possible using 2½ to 3 bushels of seed per acre.

MARQUIS. A very early beardless wheat that succeeds well in the east, producing larger yields than any other kind. This is due to its earliness and freedom from rust. Pk. \$1.10; bu. \$3.50; 2 bu. or more at \$3.40 per bu.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N.Y.

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SEED CORN

Northern Grown. Dried Under Heat. High Vitality.

Thoroughbred Strains of the best varieties.

Real Seed Corn. We take the greatest care of our seed corn from the time it is harvested until it is shipped to our customers. If the corn when husked is not perfectly dry (which is not often the case), it is placed in a drying house where it is thoroughly cured in warm, dry air, so that it comes out in the best possible condition full of life and vigor. It will come up promptly and grow vigorously, which is of the greatest importance, especially in the northern states.

THE PRICE OF GOOD SEED. Any thinking person must know that if seed corn is sold at a low price per bushel it must be the general run of the crop instead of the very best ears only. No one could possibly select out the choicest ears, properly cure them and put the seed up in bags and sell it at about the market price for feeding corn.

It only requires a peck of corn to plant an acre. A grower could much better afford to pay two dollars for a peck of really good selected seed corn than to take ordinary corn as a gift.

NORTHERN GROWN. The corn we offer for seed (except a few late varieties of Dent Corn) is all grown right here in New York State, near Lake Ontario, where the summers are short and cool, and consequently all the varieties must be early and will mature anywhere in the country where corn can be raised at all.

TESTED FOR GERMINATION. Before sending off any seed corn we make thorough tests to ascertain its vitality, and we mark the percentage that germinates on the label so that the purchaser will know just how many kernels out of 100 will grow. We should be glad to give the results of our tests at any time during the winter or spring to anyone interested.



Hall's Gold Nugget Corn—Photograph

HALL'S GOLD NUGGET CORN

The Largest and Most Prolific Yellow Flint or "State" Corn Grown. Ears 12 to 13 Inches Long. Ripens Perfectly in New York and Southern New England

This corn is greatly admired by everyone who sees it. The ears are often 12 to 13 inches long and over 6 inches around and weigh over a pound. The kernels are simply immense, being twice as large as most other varieties. To those who are accustomed to raising the ordinary yellow "state" corn with small kernels these immense ears are astonishing. The kernels are so large that an ear, having as it does only eight rows, is twice as large around as common eight-rowed corn and usually much longer. Two of these big ears are often produced on one stalk. It is no more trouble to husk, handle and shell a big ear than a small one and you get twice as much corn from the big ear.

EARLINESS. This corn matures medium early and is suitable for almost any section of the country except the northern parts of New York and New England and a few places of high elevation. In most of New York State, Massachusetts and all places south and west of these states the Gold Nugget Corn will mature perfectly in a normal season and produce immense yields on good soil.

Under ordinary field culture we have raised 1140 bushels of ears on 6 acres or 190 bushels per acre, equal to 95 bushels shelled corn.

The Gold Nugget will yield more than any other variety of

corn we know of that will mature in this locality. The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet high and are well covered with leaves. Many produce two large ears. The fodder is of excellent quality and the quantity produced is very large.

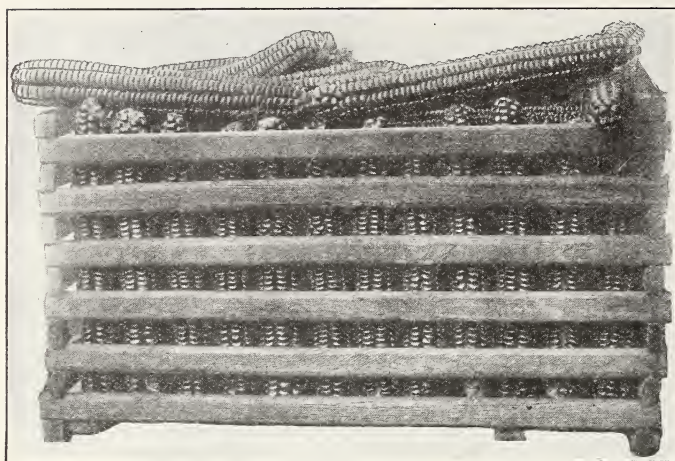
A grand variety for ensilage. Will produce more grain than any other variety we know of. See remarks under "Corn for the Silo," page 56.

Price. Shelled corn from the very best ears: Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.

April 16, 1917
"We planted Gold Nugget corn last spring of which we secured 225 bushels from 1 3/4 acres. It was practically the only corn which ripened in our neighborhood."—Harley Ellsworth.

"Inclosed find some snapshots showing some Hall's Gold Nugget seed corn, the seed of which I purchased of you last spring. The corn averages 10 to 12 feet in height, and was so heavy it was almost impossible to walk through it. Also some of the corn I had selected for seed the ears averaging 15 inches in length. I tried out seven kinds of corn, but Hall's Gold Nugget corn beat them all. I had great success with your King Philip corn—some of the ears measuring 12 and 15 inches in length."—Norman Ames, Clinton Co., N. Y.

"SMUT-NOSE" YELLOW FLINT CORN



"Smut-Nose" Yellow Flint

A very early strain of 8-rowed Yellow Flint corn that is a safe corn to raise in the extreme North and other places where the seasons are short.

The ears are large, being often over a foot long, and are filled right out to the tip. The kernels are large, heavy and of high feeding value.

The color of the corn is deep yellow with a tinge of red on the tips of the ears.

The stalks grow about 6 feet high and are not coarse, and make the finest kind of fodder.

This corn ripens as early as any kind of corn we know of. Much earlier than what some untruthful dealers call "80-day corn."

The yield is heavy, being larger than any other kind we know of that is equally early.

We have a very fine strain of this corn which has been bred up for many years by a skillful corn grower. This strain produces larger ears with larger kernels than the usual type of corn called "Smut-nose."

We highly recommend this corn to all who want a very early variety with medium size stalks and a heavy yield of grain.

Quart 30c; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.

CLARK'S EARLY WONDER

A Very Early Yellow Dent Corn. Clark's Early Wonder has larger ears and deeper kernels than any other Dent corn we ever saw grown in this locality, which matured perfectly in an ordinary season.

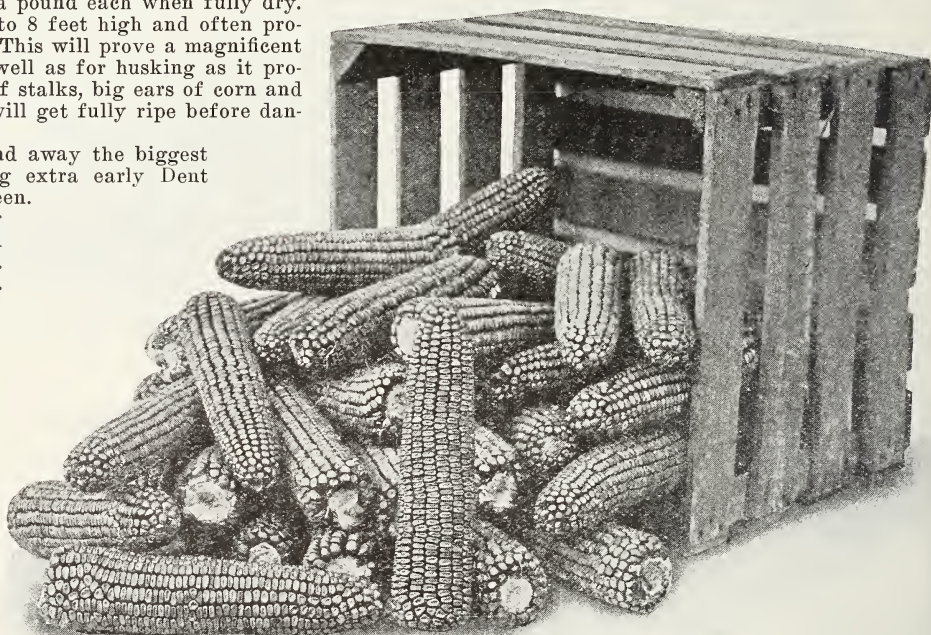
We have tried it thoroughly and are convinced that it will prove a very valuable corn for the northern states.

The ears are 9 to 10 inches long with 14 to 16 rows of deep yellow kernels $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more deep, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad. Many weigh a pound each when fully dry.

The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet high and often produce two good ears. This will prove a magnificent corn for ensilage as well as for husking as it produces a heavy yield of stalks, big ears of corn and matures early, so it will get fully ripe before danger of frost.

This corn is far and away the biggest and heaviest yielding extra early Dent corn we have ever seen.

The seed we offer was grown here in Western New York. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.



Clark's Early Wonder

FARMER'S FRIEND CORN

A grand early corn for the extreme Northern parts of the country. It is an eight-rowed yellow Flint corn with medium size ears—every one filled right out to the very tip with large, heavy kernels. While the ears are not as long as some other kinds, yet so many stalks

produce two ears the yield is heavy, often amounting to 150 bushels of ears per acre.

This corn is so early that we have cut it during the last days of August. The stalks are 5 to 6 feet high, leafy and not coarse, and make the best of fodder. Qt. 35c; peck \$1.75; bu. \$5.50.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

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**"80-DAY" CORN**

We are often asked even by otherwise intelligent and experienced farmers if we have a variety of corn that will mature in 80 or 90 days. We can only reply as the Irishman said when he saw a giraffe, "There ain't no such animal."

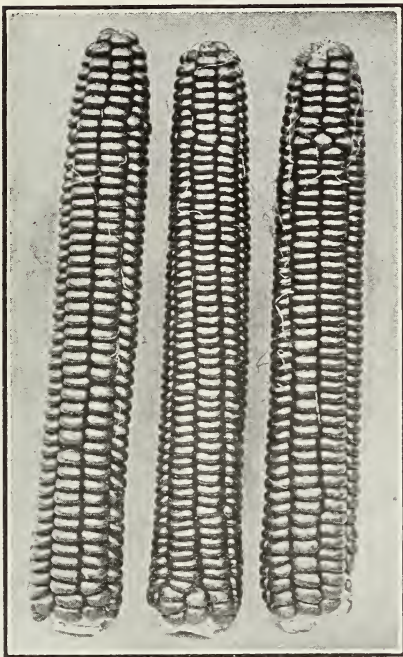
Many seedsmen with little regard for truth often say they have corn that will mature in 80 or 90 days, as the case may be.

Now stop to think what this means: If corn is planted the first of May, 80 days from that date is July 19th. If planted May 20th, it would have to be ripe and ready to cut Aug. 8th. Or if we allow 90 days the date would be Aug. 18th. Any person who has had experience in raising corn knows how absurd it is to expect the crop to be ripe at any such date. As a matter of fact, it is only in an exceptionally favorable season that corn planted May 20th is ripe Sept. 1st. That is 104 days. In many more cases it is Sept. 10th, or 114 days, before the corn is ready to cut. And this using the very earliest varieties of corn now known.

We have tried all the so-called 80- and 90-day varieties of corn and find many require 120 days to mature and the very earliest over 100 days.

HARRIS' MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT CORN

A very fine, large, yellow Flint or "State" corn. The ears grow very long, some measuring 13 inches, and have 8 rows of large, bright yellow kernels and are filled right out to the tips. The cob is small, the stalks grow about 7 to 8 feet tall and have numerous broad leaves and make excellent fodder. The ears are produced well above the ground, so the stalks can be readily cut with a binder. Many stalks have two good large ears if not planted too thick. This corn will ripen ready to cut in 90 days from the time the corn comes up. Compared with Gold Nugget the corn has ears as long but the kernels are



Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn

smaller and consequently the ears are not as large around. The stalks do not grow quite as tall and are not as coarse. The corn ripens a week or 10 days earlier. Shelled corn from carefully selected ears. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.

One of our customers writes:

"I raised 491 bushels of corn from 2½ acres last year. I bought the seed of you last spring. It was Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint. About one acre of the field turned 2 crates to 36 hills. I left from 4 to 6 stalks to the hill. The rows were three feet to four inches each way. You couldn't get that yield of corn thinned to 3 or 4 stalks."

EARLY "RED GLAZE" OR KING PHILIP CORN

A very early Flint or "State" corn, with deep yellow kernels tinged with red. The ears grow 9 to 10 inches long, 8-rowed, very small cob and are well filled to the tips. The great value of this corn for the North lies in the fact that it will mature perfectly in any season, no matter how unfavorable. It was the only corn that matured perfectly in this neighborhood in the very cool summers of 1907 and 1911. The stalks grow about 7 feet tall and are not coarse and make the best of fodder. We now have a carefully bred strain of this corn with larger kernels than is usual with this variety. This corn always gets ripe, and on this account often produces much larger crops of good sound corn than larger and later kinds which fail to mature under unfavorable conditions. Shelled corn from choice ears. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.35; bu. \$5.00.

EARLY MASTODON CORN

The Early Mastodon is one of the very largest Early Dent varieties we know of. It is an excellent corn for Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, Michigan and similar localities. It usually ripens in Western New York, but is hardly a perfectly safe variety for this locality, except for the silo. The ears are of good length, with 14 to 18 rows of deep square kernels of a bright yellow color. The stalks are vigorous, 8 to 10 feet high and very leafy.

This is one of the best varieties for ensilage as well as for husking. The yield of stalks and grain is large, and the corn matures earlier than other kinds that are as large. Peck \$1.15; bu. \$4.25; bag of 2 bushels \$8.00.

Samples of any variety of corn will be mailed on request.



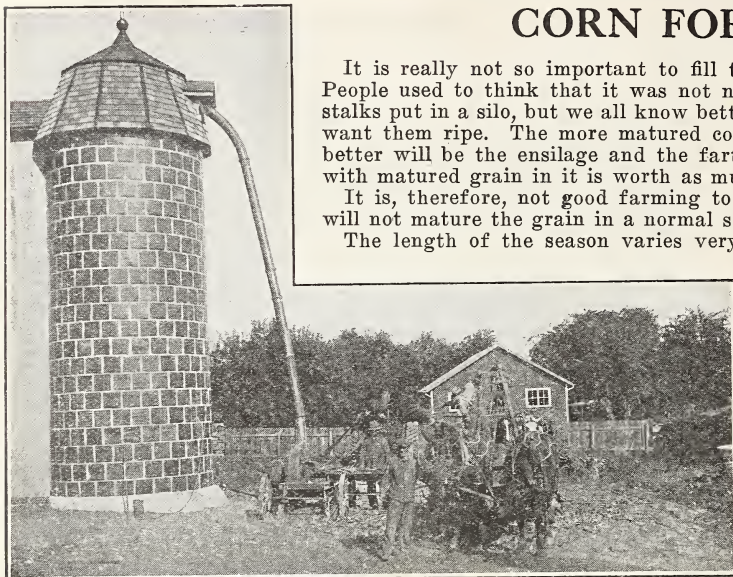
Early "Red Glaze" Corn (Photograph)

CORN FOR THE SILO

It is really not so important to fill the silo as it is to put in the right stuff. People used to think that it was not necessary or advisable to have ears on the stalks put in a silo, but we all know better now. We want not only lots of ears but want them ripe. The more matured corn is, so long as the stalks are green, the better will be the ensilage and the farther it will go. A half bushel of ensilage with matured grain in it is worth as much as a bushel without grain.

It is, therefore, not good farming to plant a variety of corn for ensilage that will not mature the grain in a normal season.

The length of the season varies very much in different localities in the same state, so no single variety can be recommended for all parts of the same state. All we can do is to tell as nearly as we can the time it takes different varieties to mature, so anyone can choose the kind best suited to his locality. The point is to get a variety that will produce the largest yield and at the same time be early enough to mature the grain before frost. The earlier the corn the smaller the stalks, as a rule, so it is well to use as late a kind as is safe, but do not run too much risk. Better have a little smaller yield than to get caught by frost before the corn is matured.



Filling a Silo at Moreton Farm

THE SEED IS IMPORTANT

Many people buy seed for ensilage corn of the local dealer who has no means of testing it and who buys it

where he can get it at the lowest price. Varieties are usually badly mixed and the date of maturity is uncertain, while a good many find after planting the corn that it is of poor vitality, resulting in a thin stand and a small yield.

It may cost a little more to get Harris' seed corn, but when you get it you can depend on it coming up and producing the kind of corn you ordered.

Every lot of corn we sell is tested for germination, and the result of the test is marked on the label, so there is no guess work about it.

The following are excellent varieties for ensilage. They are given in the order in which they mature—the earliest first and the later last:

April 15, 1916.
 "I have ordered Gold Nugget corn from you three years and have had the best ensilage I ever raised. It has been all good seed and about every kernel grew."—A. M. Davis, Norwich, N. Y.
 "The Gold Nugget corn I got of you last year was the best corn I ever raised. Filled my silo and refilled, and husked 250 bushels of ears."—A. J. Richtmyer, Chenango Co., N. Y.

HARRIS' MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT. This is an extremely early corn and is valuable for ensilage in the most northern districts. The stalks grow 7 feet tall and produce an abundance of ears that mature the first part of September when planted the last of May. See price page 55.

HALL'S GOLD NUGGET. A little later than Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint corn, but both the stalks and the ears are larger and the yield greater. A grand variety for places where corn can be planted by May 25th and not cut before the middle of September. The ears are so large that the percentage of grain in the ensilage is very high. The stalks make a heavy growth and often produce two big ears. In the Northern parts of the country where the large late varieties of Dent corn will not mature, Gold Nugget will produce more actual food per acre than any variety we know of. See also page 53.

The following table is taken from the Oswego Co. Farm Bureau report of test of different varieties of corn for ensilage made in 1917:

| Variety | Yield Per Acre in Tons | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| | Green weight | Dry weight |
| Hall's Golden Nugget | 11.92 | 3.7 |
| Luce's Favorite | 14.11 | 3.6 |
| Bailey's Early Dent | 10.87 | 3.3 |
| Leaming | 14.53 | 3.4 |

The report says:

"From previous knowledge of the varieties used and from the above results, we would recommend Hall's Golden Nugget, Luce's Favorite or Bailey's Early Dent as varieties which will give satisfaction in this county."

PRICE OF GOLDEN NUGGET FOR ENSILAGE. We can furnish good, sound corn of almost perfect germination (95 per cent or better) that is suitable for this purpose at the following prices. This corn is from ears not quite up to our standard in size and shape for our best selected grade. Per bu. \$4.85; bag of 2 bu. \$9.50. For best selected grade, see page 53.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO SOW

Many people sow ensilage corn too thick. The result is a lot of small stalks with few ears. To get the best corn for the silo it should be planted just the same as if it were intended for husking. The rows should be 3 to 3½ feet apart and the seed (if good) dropped about 1 foot apart in the row. This will require from 7 to 9 quarts of seed per acre, depending upon the size of the kernels.



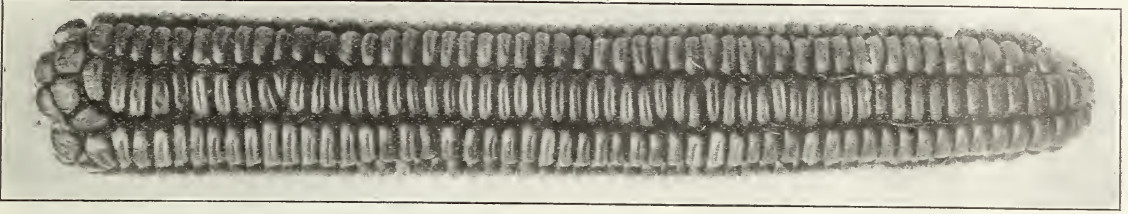
1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

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CORN FOR THE SILO—Continued



Luce's Favorite

Luce's Favorite. This corn has proved to be one of the very best ensilage corns for New York and New England.

It is early enough to mature the grain perfectly and is wonderfully prolific of both grain and stalks.



Pride of North Leaming Eureka White Cap Gold Nugget
(Photograph showing average stalks of above varieties)

In many trials it has made the best record for production of largest yield of actual food per acre.

The stalks are tall, often 8 to 10 feet high and very leafy. The ears are long and have 8 rows of very large kernels.

This is a half-Dent corn, being a cross between a Flint corn and some large Dent variety. It has the leafy stalks, long ears and early maturity of the Flint, and the vigor and productiveness of the Dent.

We are fortunately able to offer this year some very fine pedigree stock of this popular corn grown in New York state, that is as fine a strain as can be obtained anywhere.

The corn is thoroughly cured and germinates 98 to 100 per cent. We can furnish either ears or shelled corn as preferred.

Shelled Corn. Peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00; bag of 2 bu. \$9.50.

Ears. Bushel (35 lbs.) \$3.00; 2 bu. (70 lbs.) \$5.75.

Please write for price on larger lots when ready to buy.

Leaming, Improved Early Strain. Produces very large leafy stalks and big ears. Our improved early strain grown in northern Ohio matures a week earlier than corn grown in Iowa and Nebraska and is much better for the eastern states. This strain of Leaming will ripen the ears dry and hard in western New York in a favorable season. It is one of the very best kinds for ensilage in this locality or farther south. Pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.25; 2 bu. bag \$8.00. Special price quoted on large lots.

Cuban Giant. This variety will produce immense crops of fodder as the stalks grow 10 to 14 feet high and are covered with leaves. It is, however, rather late for the northeastern states if matured grain is desired. In a favorable season the ears will mature well, but other times they are quite soft when it is time to cut. For places with longer seasons we know of no other corn that will produce heavier crops of grain and fodder. Pk. \$1.10; bu. \$4.00; bag of 2 bushels \$7.50.

SANFORD WHITE FLINT. The stalks grow tall and the ears are of good size and mature about the same time as Gold Nugget, but are not so large. We offer choice northern grown seed. Bu. \$5.50; 2 bu. or more \$5.25 per bu.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. Makes medium size stalks and ears, and matures later than Gold Nugget, and a few days earlier than Leaming, but the stalks and ears are not so large. Bu. \$4.50; 2 bu. or more at \$4.40 per bu.

White Cap Yellow Dent. An excellent medium-early kind. One of the very best ensilage corns for the Eastern states, and an excellent variety to raise for grain in Ohio and Southern Pennsylvania. It produces enormous crops of both grain and fodder.

The ears are quite long, 14 to 18 rowed, and matures medium early for a large Dent corn. The stalks are tall, leafy and not too coarse. The grain is amber yellow with a white "cap" which gives the ear a white appearance.

This is one of the very best kinds to plant on medium or poor soil as it will produce a crop on land where other kinds would fail. We have some very fine seed grown in Northern Ohio. Pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.25; 2 bu. bag \$8.00.

EUREKA. We put this corn last because it is the latest variety. The stalks grow very tall and produce wonderful crops of fodder, but it is so late that often no ears at all are produced when grown in the North. If a man wants to fill his silo with stalks the Eureka will do it, but there will be no grain in the ensilage unless grown south of Pennsylvania. We offer some true seed grown in Virginia which is as far north as it is possible to raise matured seed of this variety. Pk. \$1.35; bu. \$5.00; 2 bu. bag \$9.50.



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HARRIS' SEEDS

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SEEDS OF FORAGE CROPS, ETC.

There are many plants suitable for forage and soiling that ought to be better known than they are. They are of great value for stock feeding and improving worn-out soil.

All prices quoted here are subject to market changes. We shall be glad to quote prices by letter on any seeds required.

SOY BEANS

The Soy bean is a most valuable plant for feeding stock. The vines can be cut and used as hay, or they may be left until the beans are ripe and fed without threshing. A good variety will yield 2 or 3 tons of hay and 20 bushels of grain per acre, and the cost of raising the crop is very small. The seed is usually drilled in rows about 28 inches apart and the crop cultivated two or three times before the vines cover the ground. Sown in this way it requires about $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of seed per acre. The crop can be cut with a mower and handled like clover or alfalfa. Both the hay and grain make most excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses; cows give more milk and sheep fatten better on Soy beans than any other kind.

FOR THE SILO. It has been found that Soy beans cut as soon as the beans mature and mixed with corn fodder make very rich ensilage, far superior to corn alone, as the Soy bean contains a high percentage of protein which is lacking in corn. The beans can be sown with corn and cut at the same time.

FOR PLOWING UNDER. A crop of Soy beans plowed under in the fall adds a large amount of fertility to the soil, both in the way of nitrogen and humus. This bean is now being largely used for this purpose to restore worn-out soil. Sow in drills 15 to 20 inches apart, using about 1 bushel of seed per acre.

For full information about Soy beans, culture, etc., write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin No. 372 (Free).

Medium Early Green Soy Bean. For the northern states it is important to use a variety of Soy beans that will mature before frost. The large Southern Yellow or Mammoth Soy Bean will not mature north of Virginia. The Medium Early Green will mature here in New York State and yield immense crops. This is the best variety we know of for both hay and grain. The plants grow upright so they can be easily cut with a mower and the leaves do not drop off as quickly as some varieties. This variety has proved to be the heaviest producer of both grain and forage of any early kind suitable for the northern states. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.75; bu. \$6.50; bag of 2 bu. \$6.25 per bu. Price subject to change.

Mammoth Yellow Soy. This variety will not mature in the North, but makes a large growth of forage and is used for hay and to plow under to improve the soil. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.00. Price subject to change.

COW PEAS

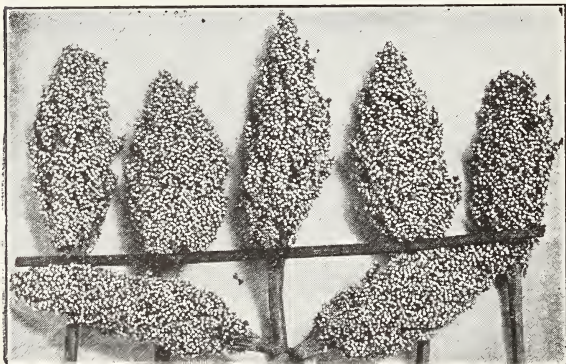
This is really a bean and is used for both hay and for plowing under.

WHIPPOORWILL. The most popular variety. It produces a heavy growth of vines and is a rapid grower. The seed should be sown in June and the crop can be cut in August. Use about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of seed per acre in drills 28 inches apart. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.15; bu. \$4.25. Price subject to change.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

These peas are grown principally for their vines which make hay equal to the best clover hay. They are usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head out, but before the grain is ripe. If anyone is likely to be short of hay he will do well to sow a few acres of oats and peas. We have used this hay for sheep, horses and cows with the best results.

It is as easily cured as clover and will yield large crops.



Feterita



Early Amber Sorghum

We usually sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of peas and 1 bushel of oats per acre. Sow early in the spring. Price will be quoted by letter at any time. Bu. (60 lbs.) about \$5.50.

SORGHUM

When grown for fodder or hay sorghum is sown with a grain drill, using about 1 bushel of seed per acre. It can be cut with a binder or mower. It will cure in the field and can be fed as wanted. It makes excellent feed for late summer when pastures get short. Sow first half of June and harvest in August. It will yield 6 to 8 tons per acre.

EARLY AMBER. This is considered the best early variety of sorghum for fodder in the northern states, and for grain or syrup in the South. Lb. 15c; pk. \$1.25; bu. (50 lbs.) \$4.25; 2 bu. or more at \$4.00 per bu.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

The Best Crop for Sheep and Hogs

Rape is a plant belonging to the cabbage family. It produces a mass of broad, smooth leaves which are greatly relished by sheep and hogs. It can be pastured off and when stock is removed, if not eaten too close, it will grow up again and give a second crop.

It does best on rather moist land, but will do well on any good soil. The seed is usually sown broadcast with a grass seed sower, using about 5 pounds or $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. It does best if sown from the first to the middle of August. It can be sown broadcast on corn ground after the last cultivating and will make good pasture after the corn is removed.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, the best variety. 20c per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.75; 25 lbs. or more at 16c per lb.

FETERITA

This new grain belongs to the class of non-saccharine sorghums among which Kafir corn and Milo Maise are the best known.

Feterita is grown like Kafir corn but ripens the grain 3 to 4 weeks earlier.

The stalks grow 6 feet high, branching from the roots, and produce numerous large heads of grain, as shown below.

The grain is a little smaller than Kafir corn and is excellent for chickens or any stock.

Feterita can be easily grown by drilling the seed in rows 3 feet apart and thinning to 6 inches apart in the rows. It will grow on land too dry for corn and will make big yields of both grain and fodder, even if there is very little rain.

The fodder is much finer than corn stalks and is readily eaten by stock.

The grain and fodder are usually fed together, but if it is desired to thresh the grain it can be done with a threshing machine by removing part of the concaves.

For grain sow 5 lbs. (3 qts.) seed per acre. For fodder sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. (28 lbs.) per acre in rows or broadcast.

Trial pkt. (2 oz.) 10c; lb. 20c; 5 lbs. or more at 15c per lb. (A bushel weighs 50 lbs.)



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N.Y.

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Photograph of Sudan Grass Growing on
Moreton Farm

SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seed is quite extensively grown for feeding. The seed should be sown in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows. Treat the same as corn.

Sunflowers are often used to mix with corn when filling a silo. It is claimed that the mixture makes better ensilage than pure corn.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. This is the variety commonly used to produce seed. The heads are often one foot across, and are filled with stripped seeds, which make most excellent food for hens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. or more at 12c per lb.

SUDAN GRASS

This new Millet was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture a few years ago. It came from the Sudan, South Africa. It has proved to be a valuable plant for hay and ensilage. It belongs to the Sorghum family, but is much finer than common sorghum and at the same time yields more.

If left to mature this "grass" grows from 6 to 8 feet tall, but if cut when about half grown two cuttings can be obtained and the hay is of excellent quality. It is also said by government authorities to be one of the best ensilage crops known.

We have had but little experience with this new plant, but from what we have seen of it in our trial grounds we should strongly advise everyone interested in forage crops to try some of it.

The Sudan grass does best on dry, medium light soil. It can be sown broadcast, but does better if drilled in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and cultivated two or three times. Use at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre.

The seed should be sown about the time corn is planted in your locality.

PRICE OF SEED. Trial pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.

Price on large lots will be quoted by letter at any time.

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH

(*Vicia villosa*)

Hairy Vetch is a trailing plant of the pea family growing 3 to 4 feet or more in length and having very fine dark green leaves and small stems. It makes excellent hay, but is most largely used as a cover crop. Being a legume it has the power to extract nitrogen from the air, so a crop of vetches actually adds much fertility to the soil as well as a large quantity of humus.

Vetches are largely used for sowing in orchards and on any land that is available before the middle of September. The best time to sow is the middle of August to the first of September. Whether to be used for hay or for plowing under, it is best to mix the vetch seed with rye, using about 2 or 3 pecks of rye and 30 to 45

pounds (to 3 bushels) of vetches per acre. It is best to drill the seed in, but it may be sown broadcast if well covered. The rye helps to support the vetch vines and makes them easier to mow or plow under. On fairly good soil the vetches will make a great growth, forming a perfect mat of vegetation two feet deep.

SOW WITH OATS. Many people are now sowing Hairy Vetches with oats in the spring. The vetches do not grow much until the oats are cut when they spring up and cover the ground. This is an excellent plan where winter wheat is not sown after oats, as the vetch adds greatly to the fertility of the soil when plowed under the following spring. This is an ideal way to prepare land for corn or potatoes. The vetch seed should be mixed with the oats, using about 5 pounds vetch to each bushel of oats and sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels per acre.

The seed we offer is of very high quality. It is 99 per cent pure and germinates 90 per cent or better. There can be no better seed than this. The prices here quoted are subject to change.

HAIRY VETCH. Pk. (15 lbs.) \$3.75; bu. (60 lbs.) \$13.80; 100 lbs. \$23.00. Write for special price on large lots, stating about the quantity required.

Spring Vetch. (*Vicia sativa*.) This variety is similar to the above but has larger leaves and is not hardy enough to stand the winter in the North, and we do not advise if for fall sowing, except in the South, where it is largely grown. It is often called "Winter Vetch" in the South. 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. or more at 11c per lb.

JAPANESE MILLET

(*Panicum Crus-Galli*)

This is one of the largest varieties of millet. It grows so strong that the stalks look like small corn fodder. Very large crops can be raised, nearly double that of common millet. The hay is relished by horses, cows and sheep. Even when allowed to ripen its seed, the hay after the seed is threshed out is readily eaten by stock, there being no waste as in the case of corn stalks.

The millet should be sown about the same time corn is planted. It is usually sown broadcast at the rate of about 10 or 12 quarts (or an equal number of pounds) per acre. It is cut when it heads out, and before the seed ripens. It does best on sandy loam or medium light soil. We offer some extra fine, pure seed. Lb. 15c; pk. 65c; bu. (35 lbs.) \$2.90; 2 bu. or more at \$2.75 per bu.

German or Golden Millet. Makes a good heavy growth of hay that is suitable for cattle. Can be sown in July and makes a good crop before fall. Use 3 pecks of seed per acre. Price, about \$3.50 per bu., subject to market changes.

Hungarian. This millet matures a week or so earlier than Golden Millet, and makes finer hay of better quality. Price, about \$3.85 per bu. Lowest market price will be quoted by letter at any time.





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HARRIS' SEEDS

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GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

We sell only the highest grades of grass seeds. They are practically perfectly pure and are all tested for germination before we send them out. There are no finer seeds sold anywhere, no matter under what "brand" they may be put up. If you want this kind of seed write us for sample and prices. You can get seed of ordinary quality at the corner store. The prices quoted below are for the seeds delivered to railroad or express companies here, the purchaser to pay freight or express charges.

If seed is to be sent by mail add the necessary amount for postage. See rates page 6.

Please write us for samples and prices when ready to buy grass seeds, stating what will be needed.

About Alfalfa. We need not say that every farm should have a field of alfalfa. Everyone knows it. Nevertheless, a good many farms are still without alfalfa simply because it is a little extra work to get a field started. But it is really no more work to seed land with alfalfa than to put in oats, and the oats has to be sown every year, while alfalfa will last for 8 or 10 years. We feed 15 horses on alfalfa the year around. They get no other hay. We find that a ton of alfalfa will keep a horse in much better condition for 150 days than a ton of timothy will for 100 days, and the alfalfa costs less. If you must raise timothy, sell it and buy alfalfa. Your farm will be richer and your stock will do better and you will have more money.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED. For

the northern states it is important to use alfalfa seed that is of a hardy strain. There is no better proof that a strain is hardy than that it was grown in Montana or North Dakota where the winters are very severe, the ground freezing 6 to 8 feet deep. Alfalfa seed raised under these conditions must be of the hardiest strain and will stand the most trying conditions to be met with anywhere. There is a large amount of alfalfa seed grown in Kansas, Nebraska and Utah and farther south. This seed looks larger and plumper than the northern grown and can be bought at a considerably lower price. If good looking alfalfa seed is offered at a low price it is almost surely southern grown, or contains dodder.

CULTURE OF ALFALFA. The seed may be sown either in the spring or in August. The ground should be very thoroughly prepared and should receive a dressing of about 1000 pounds lime per acre. Sow 15 to 25 pounds of seed per acre, depending on the quality of the seed and how well the land is prepared. For August seeding plow the land early, (this is important), and keep it well worked and free from weeds until the seed is sown. If no alfalfa has ever been grown on the land before it is advisable to inoculate the seed with the bacteria which is necessary to this plant. See "Mulford Cultures" described on page 96. For spring seeding prepare the land as for oats or barley and drill in about 1 bushel barley or early oats per acre, sowing the alfalfa on the drilled land and roll it if dry. Cut the barley for hay when it heads out and before it gets ripe.

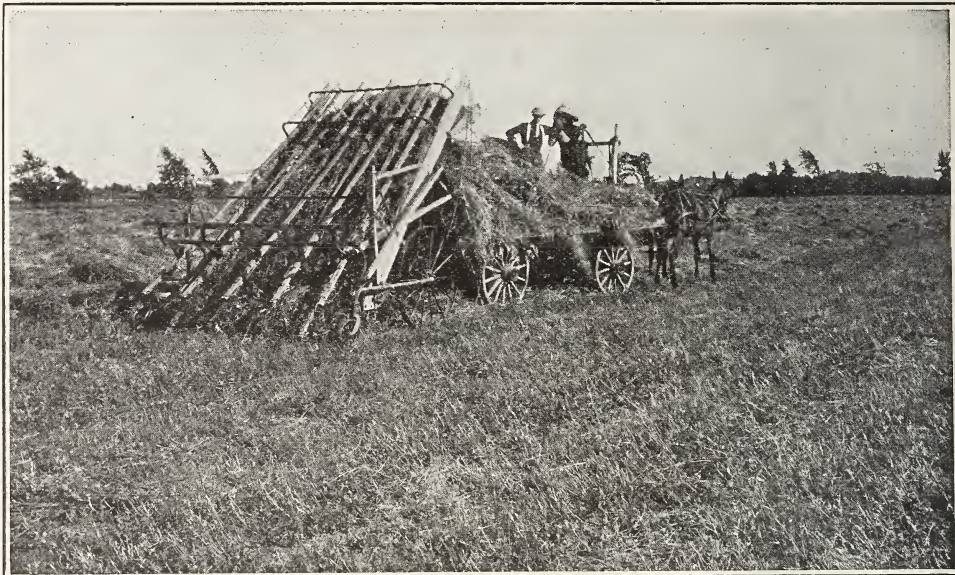
We have known excellent results from seeding in corn just after last cultivation. Scatter seed broadcast from horseback. Good catches are often obtained by sowing alfalfa seed on winter wheat very early in the spring.

Clover seed is very scarce and costly this year. Better use at least part Alfalfa instead of the usual quantity of Clover.

ALFALFA SEED, Northern Grown. (99.82 per cent pure).

We have procured a nice lot of very choice Alfalfa seed grown in North Dakota. This lot of seed is exceptionally fine for Northern grown seed; it is 99.82 per cent pure; that is in 1000 seeds there is only 1 weed seed. Much of the seed sold is only 98 per cent pure. Such seed would contain 20 weed seeds per 1000, or twenty times as many as the seed we offer. This northern grown seed is much safer to use in the North than seed grown farther south. Alfalfa from southern grown seed is apt to winter-kill the first season. It does not pay to run the risk for the sake of saving a dollar or two on the seed. Price. Lb. 35c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$3.80; bu. (60 lbs.) \$14.50.

GRIMM ALFALFA. For certain soils and exposed fields where common Alfalfa is apt to winter-kill the Grimm variety is said to be superior. On our own farm Northern grown seed of common Alfalfa produces excellent results and we



can see no special advantage in using the Grimm. There are places, however, where the Grimm seems to be much superior. The seed we offer was procured from a very reliable grower in Minnesota and we think it is undoubtedly true to name and of high purity. Price. Single lb. 75c; 10 lbs. or more at 65c per lb.

ALSIKE CLOVER. Grows well on low, wet land where Red Clover does not thrive. For heavy or wet land it is a good plan to mix Alsike and Red Clover, using about half as much Alsike as Red. Alsike being a perennial will last for a good many years, either for hay or in pasture. It makes fine hay of high feeding value. It is very valuable in pastures, especially on wet or heavy soil. Sow 3 to 5 quarts, or 6 to 10 pounds seed per acre. The seed we offer is 99.50 per cent pure. Lb. 30c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$5.75; bu. (60 lbs.) about \$22.00. Please write us for prices when ready to buy.

CRIMSON CLOVER. Used very extensively for plowing under to enrich the land and as a cover crop. It is usually sown in August, and will make a good growth before winter. Should be sown on all bare pieces of ground in August and September. Extra fine seed. Pk. \$3.75. Bushel price on application.

RED CLOVER, Medium. This is the common Red Clover so extensively grown. It is a biennial in most places, living but two years if allowed to seed. It is usually sown early in the spring on winter wheat or with oats or barley, but can be sown in July or August quite successfully. Sow 4 to 6 quarts or 8 to 12 pounds Clover seed per acre. If the seed is of high quality this is enough. The seed we offer is the highest grade obtainable, 99.60 per cent pure and of high vitality. Lb. 60c; pk. (15 lbs.) about \$8.00; bu. (60 lbs.) about \$30.00.

RED CLOVER, Mammoth. Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. This variety grows larger and coarser than the Medium and is not as valuable for hay. Most dealers sell Medium and Mammoth Red Clover seed out of the same bag, so it is rather difficult to get any pure seed of the Mammoth. We buy only seed that is guaranteed by the grower to be pure and genuine Mammoth, the price of which will be quoted by letter at any time. Pk. about \$8.25; bu. about \$31.00.

TIMOTHY. One of the most valuable grasses for hay and pasture. Sow 6 quarts or 9 pounds of seed per acre. We can furnish choicest re-cleaned seed at the market price. Please write us for sample and price, stating about how much seed will be needed. Pk. \$1.75; bu. \$6.00. Price variable.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N.Y.

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GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS—Continued

TIMOTHY and ALSIKE mixed. This makes an excellent mixture to sow either for hay or pasture. As it requires considerable time and expense to separate the Clover seed from Timothy when grown together the mixed seed can be sold cheaper than the two separate. The mixture we offer is nice clean seed containing about 10 per cent Alsike Clover. Pk. (11¼ lb.) \$1.90; bu. (45 lbs.) \$7.00; \$15.50 per 100 lbs. Price variable and subject to market changes.

NOTE. The prices quoted above for Clover and Timothy seed are about what the seed is worth now (December, 1918). The market price of seed may change very much before spring. Please write for samples and prices when you are ready to buy. Our prices are always low for the high quality of seed we handle.

WHITE CLOVER. Used principally for lawns and sheep pasture. Per lb. 65c; 10 lbs. or more at 60c per lb.

SWEET CLOVER, White Flowers. This clover will grow on rough, poor land where other grasses fail. We offer the true white flower variety. The culture is the same as for alfalfa. Hulled and scarified seed. It is important to get scarified seed as seed that has not been so treated will not germinate for a long time, often lying in the soil until the following year before sprouting. Lb. 35c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$4.75; bu. (60 lbs.) \$18.50.

BROMUS INERMIS, or Awlless Brome Grass. A good grass for dry climates. Will make a strong growth on land too dry for other grasses to grow. Highest grade seed. Per lb. 30c; 10 lbs. at 25c per lb.; 50 lbs. or more at 23c per lb.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A desirable grass for pasture. It forms a heavy close sod and grows up quickly after being eaten or cut off. It is also a good grass for hay if cut when in bloom. It affords good pasture after the hay is cut. Does best on rather moist and heavy soil. Per lb. 25c; bu. (24 lbs.) \$4.50; \$18.50 per 100 lbs.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. One of the best grasses for pasture and lawns. It starts to grow very early in the spring and remains green late in the fall. It does well on either high, dry land or places that are quite moist. Does not grow tall enough to make large yields of hay. The standard weight of a bushel is 14 pounds, but the re-cleaned seed we sell weighs 21 pounds per measured

bushel. High grade seed, 35c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$3.65; \$28.00 per 100 lbs.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. A more rapid grower than Kentucky Blue Grass and equally good for pasture, but not as suitable for lawns. This is an excellent pasture grass for poor dry land and should be more largely used for this purpose. Fancy high grade seed, 20c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$2.25; \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

MEADOW FESCUE, or English Blue Grass. Of great value for permanent pasture and for hay. Does best on strong land. Grows 2 feet high. Makes a finer and better quality of hay than Orchard grass. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Per lb. 35c; 10 lbs. or more at 30c per lb.; \$29.00 per 100 lbs.

RED FESCUE. A valuable grass for dry land pasture. Roots go deep into the ground so it keeps green in dry weather. It is a good grass to raise on hill sides to prevent the soil washing away. Per lb. 45c; 10 lbs. or more at 42c per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. A valuable grass for meadows and pasture. Does best on rather light soil but will grow well on heavier land. Starts very early in the spring and makes a rapid growth, and on this account should be included in all mixtures for pasture and hay on light soil. Per lb. 30c; \$28.00 per 100 lbs. Price variable.

ORCHARD GRASS. A strong growing, rather coarse grass, good for pasture and hay. Starts very early in the spring. Grows in tufts so should be sown with other early flowering grasses. Tall Meadow Oat grass is good for this purpose. This grass makes a very rapid growth after being cut and affords good pasture within a week or ten days after cutting. Stands drought well as the roots extend deep into the soil. Highest grade seed. 35c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$4.25; \$30.00 per 100 lbs.

RED TOP. Valuable for low land, as it is not injured by water. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and makes very good hay. Finest re-cleaned seed (weighing 32 pounds per bushel.) Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. or more at 18c per lb.; \$17.00 per 100 lbs. Unhulled seed (that is seed in chaff) per bu. of 14 lbs. \$1.50; \$10.00 per 100 lbs. Price variable. Write for samples and price when ready to buy.

LAWN GRASS SEED. See page 7.

HARRIS' GRASS MIXTURES

For Permanent Pastures and Hay

A large majority of people sow only Timothy and Clover for both hay and pasture. The only excuse for this is that Timothy seed is cheap and the hay sells for the highest price in city markets.

Where hay is fed on the farm as it should be to maintain fertility it is poor economy to sow Timothy. It is a grass that affords only one cutting a year and no aftermath. The hay while it sells for high prices is not of high food value as it contains only about half as much actual digestible food as Alfalfa and very much less than Clover and some other grasses.

If hay is to be sold raise Timothy. If you want to feed it on the farm raise something better.

Where it is desired to pasture the land after cutting hay it is important to have some kinds of grasses that will make a good growth soon after cutting and continue to grow until late in the fall.

When the land is to be pastured and not cut for hay, other kinds of grasses should be used, as those which produce the best crops of hay are not as well adapted for pasture as some other kinds which make a thick, close turf. Much better results could be obtained if people would use the kinds of grasses best suited to the purpose for which they are raised instead of using the same kinds for all purposes and all soils.

With these ideas in view we have made up mixtures of seeds, of various grasses best suited to produce hay, and others to make permanent pasture. The seeds used are all of the very highest quality in every case.

The seed may be sown in the spring or in August or September. The quantity required for an acre depends on how well the soil is fitted and how rich it is. Poor land, half fitted, requires more seed than rich soil well prepared. For average conditions we recommend 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre.

GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

To get a really good pasture that will last for many years it is necessary to sow grasses that will form a close, heavy turf and such as are not injured by close cropping and tramp-

ing of the animals. There are many grasses of this kind, some adapted to moist soil and others to high and dry land. Some start early in the spring and others continue growing late in the fall, so a considerable number of different kinds should be used in order to maintain a continuous growth and therefore a constant supply of good pasturage during the whole season.

We have made two different mixtures for pasture according to advice of best authorities on the subject. One mixture is for land that is low and moist and the other contains grasses that succeed on high, dry soil.

The cost of using these grass seeds is more than to use timothy and other common kinds, but the results are so much better that it will pay to go to the extra expense of using the right kinds when seeding land that is to remain in pasture for at least four or five years. 25 lbs. or more will be supplied at the 100 pound rate.

PASTURE MIXTURE No. 1, for dry soil. Composed of grasses best suited to make good pasture all through the season on dry land. This mixture contains clover seeds (white and alsike) which should be omitted when sown in the fall later than the middle of August. We advise using 25 to 30 pounds of this mixture per acre. 30c per lb.; \$28.00 per 100 lbs.

PASTURE MIXTURE No. 2, for moist and heavy land. The grasses in this mixture do best on strong, heavy and moist soil, and most of them will stand being flooded with water part of time. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. 26c per lb.; \$24.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURES FOR HAY

These mixtures are composed of such grasses as Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, English Rye Grass and other kinds that produce large crops of good hay and make a quick, strong growth after cutting and which can be pastured or cut again. These grasses will last for many years and give good crops if properly fertilized. Use 30 pounds of seed per acre.

HAY MIXTURE No. 3. For high and dry soil. Medium and light. 30c per lb.; \$27.50 per 100 lbs.

HAY MIXTURE No. 4. For moist, heavy and strong land. 26c per lb.; \$24.50 per 100 lbs.



NEW "MORETON" PINK ASTER



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



MORETON PINK ASTER

162—The Moreton Pink is the first really fine deep pink aster. There are rose-colored asters, but this is not a rose color. It is a pink like Peerless Pink or Semple's Pink Branching asters, but **deeper, richer and more glowing**. It is impossible to reproduce in a printed picture the charming color of this flower as it appears when the light shines through the petals.

The plant is of branching habit and the stems when well grown are 18 in. to 2 feet or more in length. The flower is of the Rochester or Crego type, and blooms with these varieties, being earlier than the late Branching asters.

The picture on the opposite page gives a much better idea of the flower than we can in words. This colored picture was made direct from life by photographic process and is true in every particular.

Florists will find this new aster a most valuable addition to their stock. It is a **new** color in asters and a most attractive one.

Packet 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; 1/8 oz. 90c; 1/4 oz. \$1.50.

HARRIS' FLOWER SEEDS

Many of the flower seeds we offer were grown at Moreton Farm and where the greatest care is taken to produce only seeds of the very highest quality both as to breeding and vitality.

In buying seeds **direct from the grower** much better results are usually obtained because the seeds are fresh, of strong vitality, and they are saved from the **best flowers only**, instead of the whole crop, as is usually the case when flower seeds are raised at so much per pound to be sold to dealers.

Harris' Flower Seeds Grow! Everyone who has purchased flower seeds knows that many of them fail to germinate. This is often the fault of the gardener, but also many times it is due to poor seed.

The same care we take in testing vegetable seeds is also applied to flower seeds as well. Every lot is tested and none is sold that does not show good vitality. You can depend upon Harris' flower seeds **growing** if given a chance.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE

We have printed a little pamphlet on the culture of vegetables and flowers which we will send free of charge to anyone who orders seeds of us amounting to 50c or more, and who asks for it.

Please order by number. A number will be found before the name of each variety listed in this catalogue. When ordering it is not necessary to write out the name of the flower or variety wanted. Simply give the **number** and the **quantity** and we will know what to send.

It does not harm to write the name of the variety wanted, but it is not necessary. The order will be filled just as well if the numbers only are given on the order.

HARDY ANNUALS

The flowers listed on the following pages are all annuals and will flower the same year. (For hardy perennials, see page 85.)

To succeed with annual flowers care should be taken in sowing the seed not to cover it too deep, and if the soil is dry to press it in firm with a lath or board after the seed is sown.

If the plants come up too thick be sure to thin them out when very young so as to give them plenty of room to develop. This is too often neglected and is the cause of disappointing results.

AGERATUM OR "FLOSS FLOWER"

A very useful plant for bedding and borders. It will continue in bloom all summer and fall, and the plants are completely covered with pretty floss-like flowers.

The seed may be sown in the open ground in May or if early plants are required sow the seed in the house early in the spring. The seed sown in September will produce plants that will bloom in the house all winter.

110—**BLUE PERFECTION.** The deepest blue variety. Very handsome and one of the very best bedding plants of this color. Plant of compact growth, 9 inches high with large flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

111—**LITTLE BLUE STAR.** Only 4 or 5 inches high and completely covered with bright blue flowers. Very nice for edging. Pkt. 10c.

112—**IMPERIAL DWARF WHITE.** Very attractive when grown with the blue varieties, 8 to 9 inches high. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 15c.

AMARANTHUS

These plants have brilliant colored foliage and flowers and are useful to add color to the garden among tall plants and shrubs, or in the center of a bed. The plants should have plenty of room to develop as they grow 3 to 4 feet high.

130—**TRICOLOR or JOSEPH'S COAT.** A brilliantly colored variety having the stems and inside leaves deep bronze, while the outside leaves are green and gold. Plant 3 feet tall. Pkt. 5c.

131—**CAUDATUS** (or Love-lies-bleeding). Blood-red drooping flowers. Plant 4 ft. tall. Pkt. 5c.

ALYSSUM

A very pretty little plant, covered with pure white, sweet-scented flowers, which are produced all through the summer. Especially useful for edging and borders.

120—**SWEET ALYSSUM.** Very fragrant. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

121—**LITTLE GEM.** A dwarf variety, growing only 5 or 6 inches high, but the plant spreads out to a foot in diameter and is covered with compact spikes of white flowers all summer. To get the best results the plants should be thinned to a foot apart. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.



Sweet Alyssum



1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



ASTERS

The seed we offer is largely of our own growing from the best flowers only, all "sports" and plants producing inferior blooms being pulled out.

To get asters that flower early the seed should be sown in boxes or cold frames about April 1st and the plants set in the open ground about June 1st. Very good flowers can also be obtained by sowing the seed in the open ground the middle or last of April, and setting out the plants as soon as large enough.

These plants will give just as good flowers as those started earlier in frames but they will not bloom so early. Each plant should have at least two square feet of space. That is, they should be set out $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way, or in rows two feet apart and one foot in the row. This is as close as they should ever be set out to get the largest and handsomest flowers.

NEW RED ASTER—SENSATION

169—We were much pleased with this new aster. The color is an intense but brilliant red of a garnet shade. The flowers are of medium size. The plants grow tall and the flowers are carried on upright, long, slender stems. This is a beautiful new variety that will please those who grow it. Pkt. 10c.

MORETON PINK ASTER—See page 63.

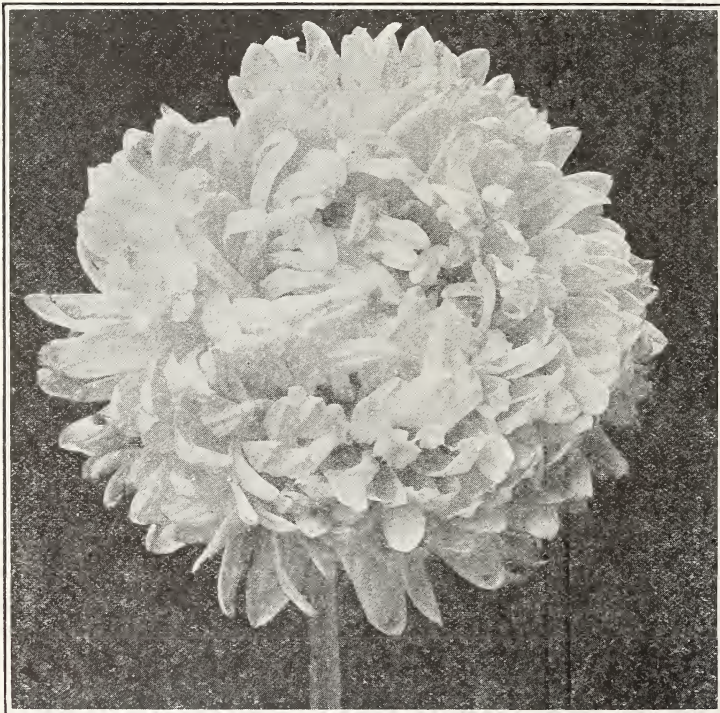
ROCHESTER LAVENDER ASTER

163—By far the handsomest lavender aster we know of. The flowers are often 5 to 6 in. across and of very graceful form with long, narrow, twisted petals which form a deep, fluffy mass without any yellow centers.

The plants are of vigorous growth, branching habit and produce a great number of flowers on long stems. Every one should have some of these asters. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c.



Lavender Rochester
Aster



Aster—Royal White

ROYAL WHITE

164—This is an early aster resembling the Late Branching White but blooms two or three weeks earlier. The plants come into bloom before any other of the large flowering class which makes the Royal valuable both for the home garden and for market.

The flowers are of good size with broad incurved petals and have long, strong stems. The plant is of branching habit and quite vigorous. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; oz. \$1.50.

ROYAL PURPLE

165—Like the Royal White, except the flowers are of a deep rich purple and the plant is of more upright growth. Flowers early and is a very desirable purple aster. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; oz. \$1.25.

SPECIAL OFFER

Four Best Asters

167—We will send one packet of each of the following new asters for 35c. Moreton Pink, Royal White, Lavender Rochester, Peerless Pink.

ORDER BY NUMBER

Please order flower seeds by number.



ASTERS—Continued

PEERLESS PINK

166—We regard this as one of the very best light pink asters. The flowers are of very large size, of graceful form and carried on long stiff stems. They are of good substance, so carry well when shipped or handled. The color is a soft, delicate shade of pink, much like Semple's Pink Branching, but a little deeper. The flowers are also much like the Semple's but larger and have broader petals. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; oz. \$1.75.

Queen of the Market. The earliest aster and valuable on this account, especially for cut flowers for market. The flowers are of medium size, very compact and double, and when well grown have stems over a foot long. If plants are started early they will flower in July. We can furnish two colors as follows:

150—White. Very fine full flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50.

168—Pink. Light pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

151—Crego Pink. The flowers are simply immense. 5 to 6 inches in diameter, and are produced on strong stems often 2 feet long. They are also of beautiful form, with very long and gracefully curled petals, and are perfectly double. The color is a very light shade of soft pink deepening as the flower opens. This is the largest aster we know of. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.75.

152—Crego White. Pure white flowers of very large size and fine form. One of the largest and finest white asters. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; oz. \$1.75.

153—LAVENDER GEM. An early flowering aster of a pleasing shade of lavender. The flowers are large with long twisted petals, very full and double. The plant is of moderate growth, branching near the ground, and the flowers are borne on long, slender stems. This we think is the best early aster of this color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LATE BRANCHING ASTERS. This class of asters bloom a little later than Cregos and Kings, and remain in flower a long time, the plants carrying a wealth of bloom until late in the fall.

The flowers are very large and have broad, incurved petals and show no yellow centers. The plants are of branching habit and carry the flowers on long stems, often reaching two feet high.

They are very satisfactory asters and should be in every collection.

| | | |
|---|--------|-------------------|
| | Pkt. | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. |
| 156—PINK. Semple's Pink Branching. | | |
| Shell pink, very attractive | \$0.10 | \$0.40 |
| 157—WHITE. Pure white flowers of largest size. One of the finest white asters | .08 | .30 |
| 158—ROSE. Deep rose color; very handsome | .10 | .40 |
| 159—LAVENDER. A clear deep lavender | .10 | .40 |
| 160—MIXED COLORS. A mixture of the best colors | .08 | .30 |

155—ROSE KING. The King asters have double flowers with narrow, quilled petals, giving the flowers quilled petals, giving the flowers a distinct appearance. The flowers stand erect on long stems and are very handsome. They bloom in mid-season. The color of this aster is a deep rose, bright and glowing. One of the handsomest red asters. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

154—VIOLET KING. Similar to Rose King, except the color which is a clear, light purple or violet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

161—CHOICE VARIETIES OF ASTERS MIXED. This mixture is composed of seed of Late Branching White and Lavender, Peerless Pink, Rose King, Royal White and Royal Purple. This gives a good range of color and both early and late flowering varieties all of the highest class. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

ASTER PLANTS. We can furnish plants of the following varieties of asters (which are the best kinds) ready to set out about June 1. These plants will produce very handsome flowers in August and September.

MORETON PINK.

ROYAL PURPLE. Dark purple.

PEERLESS PINK.

ROSE KING. Bright rose color.

LAVENDER ROCHESTER. Pure lavender.

LATE BRANCHING. White.

LATE BRANCHING. Rose.

LATE BRANCHING. Mixed colors.

These varieties include all the most desirable colors.

Price of Plants. 30c per doz.; 50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.85.



Peerless Pink Aster

BALLOON VINE

A rapid growing vine with white flowers, followed by seed vessels resembling small balloons. Sow in May. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAMS

These charming flowers can be easily grown in the open ground, and will flower abundantly early in the summer. To get best results the plants should be thinned out to a foot apart.

Double Camellia-Flowered. The flowers are very large and perfectly double, and grow so thickly on the stems that the plant resembles a mass of bloom from top to bottom. Our seed is of the very finest strain, producing perfectly double flowers of the best form and largest size.

205—White. Pkt. 10c.

206—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 8c.

207—ROSE FLOWERED. Large double flowers that look like small roses. The colors are pink, deep red and pure white mixed. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

CALLIOPSIS

One of the most charming and attractive of annual flowers, easily grown and producing an abundance of flowers all through the summer and autumn. Sow in the open ground in the spring. For the perennial type see Coreopsis.

250—GOLDEN WAVE. A most attractive and beautiful flower. The plants grow about 15 inches high, and are covered with bright golden yellow cup-shaped flowers with maroon centers. The flowers are 2 inches across and the petals have notched edges. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

251—BICOLOR (Marmorata). The plants grow two feet tall and produce a profusion of bright-colored flowers about an inch in diameter, of every shade of yellow, brown and maroon, on long, graceful stems. Very easily raised and will flower all summer. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

252—CROWN OF GOLD. Large, pure yellow flowers on long wiry stems. Splendid for cutting and very handsome garden plants, 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Calliopsis

CALENDULA, OR POT MARIGOLD

240—These pretty, low-growing flowers make a bright spot in the garden from early summer until snow covers them.

They are easily raised by sowing the seed in the open ground in the spring. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches across, very double and of two colors, yellow and orange. The plants should be thinned to a foot apart to get the largest and handsomest flowers. The seed we offer will produce superior flowers both in size and doubleness. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

305—A rapid growing vine with handsome fringed or lacinated leaves and small brilliant red flowers. The vine will grow 25 feet in a season and will cover a wide space, dotted all over with bright cardinal-red flowers. A very ornamental and useful vine for covering walls, fences or trellis.

To get early effects it is well to start the seed in pots in the house in March and set out the plants when danger of frost is over. If seed is sown in the open ground it should not be sown before May 1st. Soak the seed a few hours before planting. Pkt. (25 seeds) 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.



Calendula

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

To facilitate the filling of orders, we would ask our customers when ordering flower seeds to kindly give on the order the **number** that is printed opposite the name of each variety. It is only necessary to give the quantity, the number, and price. For instance, ¼ oz. No. 250..\$.15 would mean ¼ oz. of Calliopsis, Golden Wave \$.15.



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N. Y.

1919



White Rocket Candytuft

CANDYTUFT

Candytuft is a very hardy plant, easily grown, and flowers all summer. It is a universal favorite, and is used for beds, borders, pots, etc.

270—**EMPRESS.** An improved variety producing very long spikes of bloom resembling a white hyacinth. This is certainly the finest white candytuft. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

271—**DUNNETT'S CRIMSON.** Flowers of a light shade of red. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

272—**WHITE ROCKET.** Large spikes of pure white flowers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c.

273—**MIXED COLORS.** A mixture of the pink, purple and white varieties. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; oz. 25c. **PERENNIAL.** See page 89.

CANNAS

The seed should be sown in a box or pots in February or March, and the plants set out when danger of frost is past.

285—**CANNA SEED.** The handsomest named varieties of cannas can only be grown from bulbs, but some very nice ones can be raised from seed. We offer seed of the large flowering French cannas, which are by far the finest cannas grown. Soak the seed in warm water for a few days before planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

CANNA BULBS. See page 91.

CARNATIONS

The largest and finest carnations can only be grown in greenhouses, but the early flowering kinds described below produce very handsome flowers, and will bloom in the open ground during the late summer and fall if the seed is sown early in the spring in boxes placed in the house window and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is past. These carnations will flower until late in the fall and then may be taken up and will flower for a long time in the house.

New Giant Marguerite. A new and improved strain with very large flowers produced on longer stems than the older kinds. This is the finest carnation that can be raised in the open ground.

310—Pure white, pkt. 15c.

311—Mixed colors, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

CARNATION PLANTS. We can furnish plants of the New Giant Marguerite mixed colors at 40c per doz., prepaid.

CASTOR OIL BEAN—RICINUS

A very effective plant for lawn decorations or screens. Plant the seed when the soil is warm and where the plants are to grow. It is well to put three or four seeds in a place and thin to one good plant. If large plants are desired early in the summer the seed should be planted in pots or small boxes in the house or hotbed in April and the plants set out about June 1st, where they are to grow. One plant will cover a space 4 ft. across.

320—**CAMBODGENSIS.** This is a most attractive and gorgeous variety. The plants grow rapidly, and the dark reddish-bronze leaves with large red veins present a most luxurious and striking appearance. When young the leaves and stems are reddish-brown, while the main stem is a lustrous black, producing a gorgeous effect. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

321—**ZANZIBARIENSIS.** The largest variety, often growing 12 feet tall with enormous leaves measuring over two feet across. The leaves are green, while the stalk, stem and veins of the leaves are red, brown and yellow, producing a gorgeous display of color. Pkt. 15c; oz. 25c.



Castor Oil Beans (Ricinus)



1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



CENTAUREA



Bachelor's Button
Double Mixed Colors

Centaureas include some of the most valuable hardy annual flowers, including Bachelor's Button or Cornflower, Sweet Sultan, etc. All are very easily raised in the open ground.

Bachelor's Button or Cornflower (*Centaurea Cyanus*).

The pretty, old-fashioned Single Blue Cornflower has been greatly improved and we now have some really fine varieties that should be more largely grown.

215—DOUBLE BLUE. These new double flowers are so much larger and handsomer than the old single variety that it might almost be considered another flower.

The attractive blue color of the flowers, and their graceful shape and long stems make them most useful in the garden and as cut flowers.

They bloom all summer and fall, and if a plant is taken up and set in a large pot it will bloom in the house all winter. The seed we offer is of our own growing and was saved from the best double flowers only, and will produce nearly all double flowers of large size. This is an excellent flower for forcing for winter use or market. Florists will find this strain far superior to the seed usually sold and equal to any obtainable regardless of price. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 60c.

216—DOUBLE MIXED COLORS. We are now able to offer the true double Cornflower in various colors, ranging from white to deep pink, lavender and blue. The flowers are practically all double and of very pretty colors. A most attractive flower that all should raise. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 50c.

375—Sweet Sultan. (*Centaurea Imperialis*). The improved, large-flowering varieties are much handsomer flowers than the old Sweet Sultan of by-gone days. They are very easily raised and should be better known.

The flowers often grow two inches in diameter, and have long, graceful stems. They are completely double and form fluffy balls composed of fine hair-like petals. The plant is a vigorous grower and blooms for a long time. Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce flowering plants in July, and they will continue to flower until fall. A light frost does not injure them. The flowers are pure white, lavender and lavender and white. Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

326—CENTAUREA AMERICANA or "Basket Flower." This is a flower that should be better known. Like all of the Centaureas it is very easily raised in the open ground.

The flowers are large, often 3 in. across and have long, strong stems so they stand 3 feet above the ground.

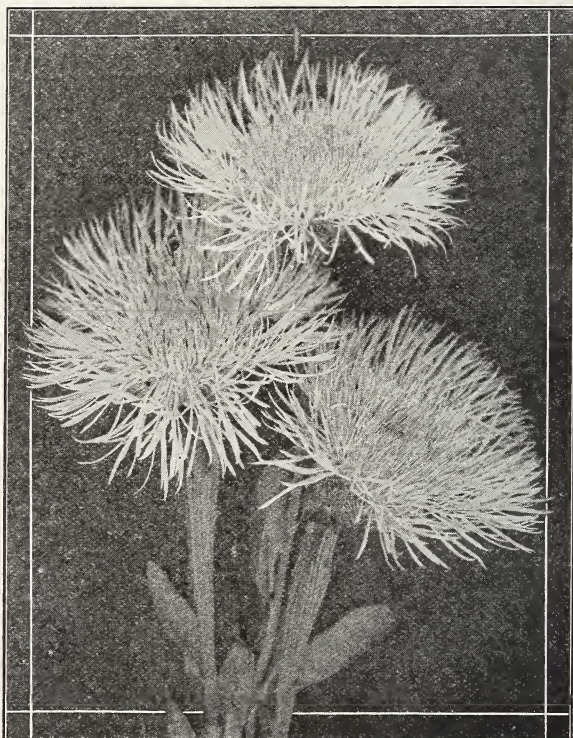
The colors are lavender and white.

Sow the seed in May and the plants will produce their large handsome flowers from July until hard freezing weather. Thin the plants to 18 inches apart. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

CLEOME—"Giant Spider Plant"

A very ornamental plant easily raised from seed. The flowers are bright crimson-rose and produced on tall stems 3 to 4 ft. high. The seed pods form slender species about the flowers, which suggests the name "Spider-Plant."

This plant makes a brilliant display in groups or planted amongst shrubbery. It is used in many parks in this way. The seed should be sown in the open ground when warm. Each plant should have 2 ft. space to develop properly. The plants grow luxuriantly and bloom continuously for a long time. This is an excellent honey plant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.



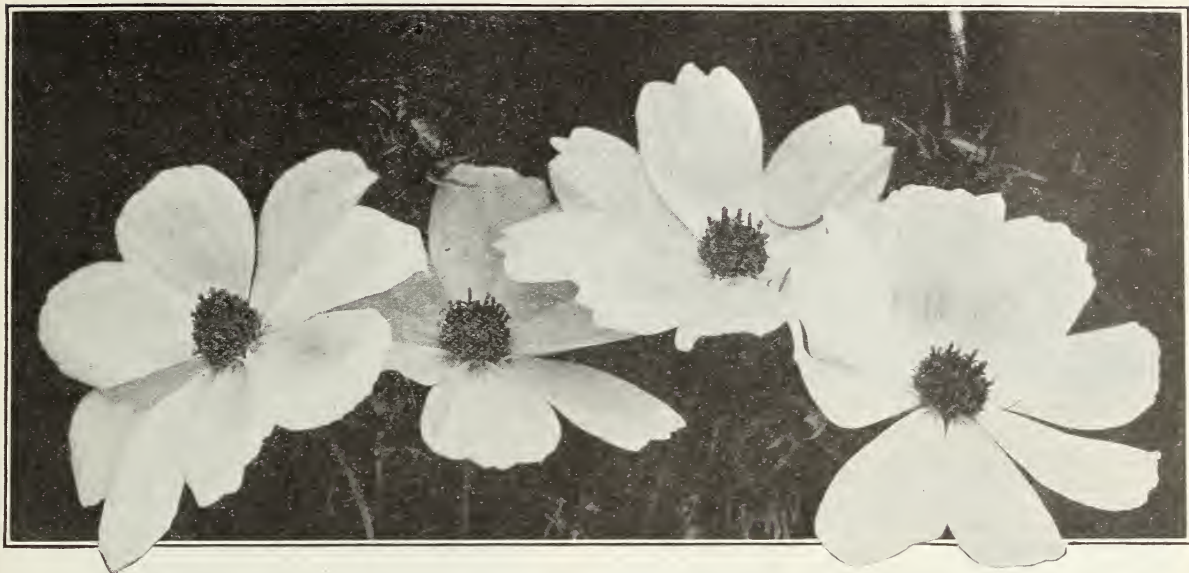
Centaurea Americana



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



Early-flowering Giant Cosmos

"Your Early Flowering Cosmos are wonderful. Last year I had Cosmos from July to November. They are quite as beautiful as the late variety and infinitely more satisfactory."—Mrs. H. C. Kelly, Springfield, Mass.

EARLY-FLOWERING GIANT COSMOS

350—We used to think we could not raise large flowered Cosmos in our short summers without great difficulty. But now we have a strain that produces immense flowers three inches across and commences to bloom in July when the seed is sown in the open ground in May.

The Early flowering Cosmos has been known for a good many years but the flowers were much smaller than the late or "Mammoth" varieties. Now by careful breeding we have produced a strain that has flowers as large as the late kinds, while they bloom two months earlier.

The colors range from pure white and light pink to deep red.

The plants grow four to five feet high and are covered with flowers from July to October. There is no more useful flower for decorating the house or to form a screen in the garden, as the plants when growing are very ornamental.

Sow the seed in May and thin out the plants to 1½ feet apart. They will soon form a dense hedge covered from top to bottom with bright colored flowers and delicate feather-like foliage. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

351—**MAMMOTH FLOWERING COSMOS.** The flowers of this improved cosmos grow very large, measuring three to four inches in diameter, and are of the most charming colors, shading from pure white to deep red and purple. The plants grow from five to six feet high, and the flowers have long, graceful stems, and are most attractive and beautiful. In order to get them to flower early in the fall in this latitude the seed should be sown in pots or boxes in March and the plants set out in the open ground in May. The Early Flowering Cosmos described above are much better in every way for the North. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

352—**LADY LENOX.** A new Mammoth cosmos with very large flowers of a charming shade of shell pink. Blooms late, so plants should be started early in March. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The annual chrysanthemums raised from seed are entirely different from the large Japanese varieties grown in greenhouses. The annual kinds have small flowers of bright colors and fine dark green foliage. Very easily grown from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

335—**WHITE PEARL.** A very handsome annual chrysanthemum with pretty double white flowers, slightly yellow in the center. The plants grow three feet high and are covered with hundreds of flowers during the summer and fall. This is the finest variety we have seen. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

336—**DUNNETT'S DOUBLE YELLOW.** Medium sized double flowers much like the White Pearl, except in color, which is a pleasing shade of yellow. Flowers profusely from summer until late in the fall. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

337—**CORON, Double White.** Dwarf compact plant with almost perfectly double flowers and continues in bloom very late in the season. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. See page 87.

COBOEA SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells)

359—A very rapid-growing climber. From seed planted in the spring the vines will very often grow 30 feet before fall, and are dotted with pretty, bell-shaped flowers, of a deep violet blue color, 1½ inches across. To get early effects the seed may be planted in boxes or pots edge-down, and the plants set out in May; or the seed can be planted in the open ground in May where the vines are to grow. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

CLARKIA

Plants 2 feet high and covered with long spikes of very pretty double flowers. These are graceful and ornamental plants and should be more generally grown. Easily raised from seed sown in the open ground in the spring.

345—**CARMINE QUEEN.** A very attractive new variety of Clarkia that should be better known. The flowers are large, double and of a very pleasing shade of carmine pink. A much handsomer flower than any Clarkia we have seen before. The flowers are produced in sprays a foot long and make very useful and attractive cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

346—**DOUBLE, MIXED COLORS.** Pretty double flowers of various shades of pink, purple and lavender. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.



Japan Pinks, Double and Single

COCKSCOMB (Celosia)

Easily grown and very showy and brilliantly colored plants. Sow the seed in the open ground where the plants are to grow.

THOMPSON'S MAGNIFICENT. A very handsome variety that should be better known. The plants grow two or three feet high, and are covered with long, graceful plumes of most intense crimson, scarlet and yellow. There is no flower that will produce such a brilliant mass of color as this. The plants are rapid growers and will flower from July until frost, and present a most attractive bit of color in any garden. We offer two colors separate.

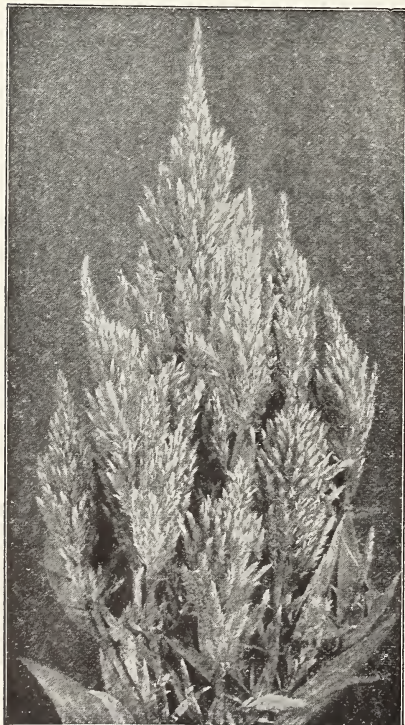
355—CRIMSON. Pkt. 5c.

356—YELLOW. Pkt. 5c.

AFRICAN "GOLDEN-ORANGE" DAISY

(*Dimorphotheca aurantiaca*)

A hardy annual flower recently discovered in Africa. It is easily grown from seed sown in the open ground and the flowers are quite unique. They resemble a field daisy in shape, but are of a bright orange yellow and have longer and narrower petals. The plants grow



Cockscomb, Thompson's Magnificent

about a foot high and flower continuously during the late summer and fall. 365—Orange yellow, pkt. 10c.

366—NEW HYBRIDS. Various colors from light yellow and tan to deep pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

There are few annual flowers that will produce such a brilliant display of color for so long a time as the various varieties of dianthus. Seed sown in the spring produces a beautiful display of flowers from July to November. If the plants are given some light protection they will live over winter and flower very early the following spring.

385—DOUBLE JAPAN PINK (*Dianthus Heddegi*). Remarkably large and double, and of brilliant colors. The flowers are as large as carnations. The plants flower all through the late summer and fall and produce their gorgeous colored flowers in great profusion. Our strain of these pinks is very fine. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.

386—FIREBALL. A very handsome Double Japan Pink of a clear, pure, brilliant scarlet, with no purple shade. The flowers are large and double, and resemble a fine, bright red carnation. They not only make a brilliant show on the plant but they are handsome as cut flowers. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c.

387—SNOWBALL. Large, pure white double fringed flowers which resemble white carnations. Pkt. 10c.

388—DOUBLE FRINGED (*D. laceriatus*.) This is a beautiful variety of the Double Japan Pinks. The petals are fringed at the edges and the flowers are very large and of many beautiful colors. We consider this the handsomest variety. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

389—DOUBLE CHINESE PINK (*D. chinensis*.) Flowers very double and produced in clusters. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

390—SINGLE DIANTHUS. This single-flowering dianthus makes a most brilliant show of color in the garden. They flower continuously through the summer and fall, and a bed or border of them is very attractive. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

HARDY GRASS PINKS. See description under "Hardy Perennial Flowers."

DAHLIAS

Dahlias, especially the single varieties, can easily be raised from seed by sowing in a box or pot in February or March and transplanting into other pots as the plants commence to crowd. Set in the open ground when warm and support with stakes. The plants will flower the first year, and the roots can be saved and will flower much earlier the second year.

360—SINGLE DAHLIA. These are becoming very popular and fashionable flowers. Our seed is a mixture of the finest single varieties with largest flowers and best colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

361—DOUBLE DAHLIAS. Seed saved from the largest and finest double dahlias, and will produce a high percentage of fine double flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N.Y.

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**EUPHORBIA—"Snow-on-the-Mountain"**

(Euphorbia variegata)

810—A very ornamental plant for screens or borders. The leaves are bright green with a broad margin of white. A row of these plants is very pleasing and ornamental. The plants are about 2 feet high and grow very rapidly. Sow the seed in the spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

EVERLASTINGS—(Helichrysum)

(Helichrysum Monstrosum)

These annual Everlastings or "Straw Flowers" are easily grown and bloom profusely in September and October. If the flowers are picked when they are but half open and thoroughly dried they will last for a year or more. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Thin the plants to a foot apart.

220—**MIXED COLORS.** A collection of the handsomest colors, from pure white to deep red. Flowers large and double. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

GOURDS

Cultivation similar to squash. The vines can be allowed to run on the ground, but gourds are usually planted where the vines can run over a fence, arbor or old tree. They are excellent climbers, and the fruit has such a variety of forms and colors that a collection of gourds is exceedingly interesting.

460—**DIPPER GOURDS.** The fruit at one end is long and slim and bulges at the other end so it can be used for dippers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

461—**JAPANESE NEST EGG.** Fruit white, resembling an egg in shape. Does not crack and is not injured by ordinary heat and cold. A vigorous grower and a decidedly ornamental climber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

462—**MIXED SMALL SORTS.** A mixture of a large number of small ornamental sorts imported from Germany. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Snow on the Mountain

ESCHSCHOLTZIA or CALIFORNIA POPPY

A very ornamental trailing plant with silvery leaves and large, bright-colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The plants spread over the ground two feet or more and their flowers stand above the leaves in great profusion. Very easily raised and will bloom from July to November.

410—**GOLDEN WEST.** Large, bright yellow flowers. The flowers are larger and handsomer than the old yellow variety. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

411—**CARMINE KING.** A beautifully colored variety. The large flowers are of a charming shade, yellow tinted with carmine or rose color on both sides of the petals. This is a new kind that will please all who raise it. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

412—**MIXED COLORS.** Composed of the best and brightest colored varieties. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Bush Eschscholtzia or Santa Barbara Poppy

(Hunnemannia fumariaefolia)

420—A really remarkable new flower. The plant grows in a bush form two feet high and is covered with large yellow cup-shaped poppies 3 to 4 inches across. Seed sown in May will produce plants that flower from the last of August until late in the fall. Thin the plants to a foot apart. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



California Poppies (Eschscholtzia)

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

The Gaillardias are very showy flowers and easily raised. They are of two distinct types. The single varieties are perennials, and do not reach perfection until the second year. The double variety is an annual, and flowers the first season only. The seed can be sown in the open ground, and the plants should be thinned from eight to ten inches apart.

SINGLE (Grandiflora.) Hardy Perennial. See page 88.

456—DOUBLE (Picta Lorenziana.) A very handsome double flower that makes a pretty show of color in the garden and through the late summer and autumn. The flowers are of good size and have long stems and are excellent for cutting. The colors are very bright, being mostly shades of yellow and bright red. The plants commence to flower in July and continue until November. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

GYPSOPHILA—BABY'S BREATH

470—The annual "Baby's Breath" is most attractive when used in vases with other flowers, adding a grace that many other flowers lack.

The plants grow two or three feet high and are covered with pretty little white flowers and very small fine leaves. It is easily raised and should have a place in every garden. Sow the seeds in the open ground.

The variety we offer is "Elegans Alba Grandiflora" which is the tallest in growth and the most desirable of the annual sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.

KUDZU VINE (Pueraria thunbergiana)

500—A hardy perennial vine of remarkably rapid growth, and valuable for covering arbors, old trees, verandas, etc. The foliage is luxuriant and handsome and the flowers are bright purple, of small size and produced in clusters.

The seed may be sown in the spring and the vines will grow 10 or 20 feet the first season, dying down in the winter, and the next season will grow 40 feet or more. Pkt. 10c.



A Plant of Annual Larkspur only three months from the seed



Double Gaillardia

HELIOTROPE

475—IMPROVED LARGE-FLOWERING. Plants grow 2 feet high and produce very large clusters of flowers ranging from light blue to purple, and of delicious fragrance.

The seed should be sown in the house or greenhouse in March and the plants set in the open ground about June 1st in this locality (Western New York).

Heliotrope ought to be more largely grown. The new Large Flowering variety flowers early and is little trouble to raise. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

HELIOTROPE PLANTS. We can furnish plants ready May 15th. 50c per doz.; 50 plants \$2.00.

KOCHIA OR SUMMER CYPRESS

495—A very ornamental plant which forms round bushes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, with feathery light green leaves, changing in the fall to bright crimson, so that the whole plant looks like a ball of fire. These little bushes are very pretty at all stages of growth and are especially attractive in the fall. Very easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. Thin the plants so they stand 2 feet apart.

KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA. The best variety. Pkt. 5c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium)

510—Few people realize how easy it is to raise these beautiful Larkspurs and how very attractive they are in the garden and as cut flowers.

The tall Stock-flowered varieties grow three to four feet high with spikes of flowers over a foot long.

The flowers are large and double and of many shades of color; pure white, light blue, dark blue, pink and deep carmine.

A row of these graceful plants with their many colored flowers is a pleasing sight. The plants are quite hardy and will continue to flower until snow flies.

The seed may be sown in the open ground in May and the plants thinned to a foot apart. These will flower in July and continue until hard frost.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

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**LARKSPUR—Continued**

Tall Branching Stock-flowered, mixed colors. A mixture of the following colors: White, light blue, dark blue, light pink and deep carmine. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

511—LUSTROUS CARMINE or "NEWPORT PINK."

A very charming variety with carmine-pink flowers which are very double. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

For hardy perennial Larkspur, see Delphinium, page 87.

MARIGOLDS

Marigolds are very easily grown, and are among our most satisfactory annual flowers. They continue to bloom after most other flowers are gone and make a bright display of color which is most attractive.

There are two distinct classes of Marigolds. The French varieties have small bright-colored flowers of various shades of yellow and brown, while the African Marigolds have much larger yellow flowers.

535—DOUBLE AFRICAN QUILLED. Plants grow from two to three feet high. Flowers very large, measuring from three to four inches in diameter, perfectly doubled and with quilled petals. We offer two distinct colors, light yellow and orange, mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

536—DOUBLE FRENCH. Plants grow about two feet high. The flowers are two inches across, perfectly double and of rich colors, orange, brown and yellow, mixed. The plants are covered from the ground to the top with these pretty bright-colored flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

537—GOLD STRIPED. A double French dwarf variety. Plants grow 15 inches high, and are covered with bright-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. The petals are a beautiful red brown.



Marigold—Double African Quilled

margined with bright yellow, producing a very pleasing effect. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

MARVEL OF PERU, or FOUR O'CLOCKS

An old-fashioned flower that is still popular. They grow anywhere and bloom continuously all summer, each plant producing hundreds of large flowers, the colors being yellow, white, red and striped. The plants grow 2 feet tall and the flowers somewhat resemble morning glories.

Sow the seed in the open ground and thin out the plants to a foot apart. Useful to grow by the side of walls and fences.

530—MIXED COLORS. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

MORNING GLORY—(Convolvulus)

Morning Glories make a very rapid growth and produce vines 10 to 15 feet high during the summer from seed sown in the spring. Very useful for covering porches, fences, or outbuildings.

565—MIXED COLORS. Large, handsome flowers of many colors and markings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c.

566—NEW JAPANESE. The Japanese have made wonderful improvements in the morning glory. The new Japanese varieties are of large size, and the colors and markings are of remarkable beauty. The foliage is also very ornamental, being variegated, striped and marked with different shades of green and white. The vines are not of as vigorous growth as the common morning glory, and require extra care. Our seed is of a very fine strain, comprising many plants with variegated leaves and flowers of the largest size and most attractive colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

MALLOW (Lavatera)

The annual mallow or Lavatera is a charming plant, growing 3 feet high and covered all summer with large, bright colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The colors are white, pink and red. Very easily grown by sowing the seed where the plants are to remain and thinning to a foot apart. They do not bear transplanting.

MIGNONETTE

550—ALLEN'S DEFIANCE. This improved variety has long spikes of flowers which under favorable circumstances sometimes grow over a foot long, and last a long time after cutting. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

551—MACHET. The plants are of a dwarf habit and produce an abundance of very large spikes of flowers, being three times as large as the common kind, and continue in flower much longer. The flowers are of a red tinge and the fragrance is delicious. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 70c.

552—Goliath. A new variety with immense spikes of flowers and very luxuriant foliage. The florets are unusually large and clustered thickly along the stem and are of a bright red color, which produces a very pleasing effect. The fragrance is powerful and delicious. Undoubtedly one of the very best varieties for house culture or open ground. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

553—GOLDEN QUEEN. Flowers of a golden yellow hue, large and compact. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

554—MIXED. A mixture of many varieties, including white, pink and red shades, all with large spikes of flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 12c; oz. 40c.

555—COMMON SWEET. Small flowers, very fragrant; largely grown for bees. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.



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HARRIS' SEEDS

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NASTURTIUMS

There is no flower more easily raised than nasturtiums, and they are so graceful and of such beautiful colors that they are more largely grown than almost any other annual flower. They are beautiful in beds and borders, and are also largely grown in hanging baskets and boxes outside of windows and on balconies, and for trailing on trellises. Seed should be sown about the middle of May in this latitude.

575—**LOBB'S IMPROVED NASTURTIUMS.** The vines do not grow so long and rank as the common tall nasturtiums, which often entirely hide the flowers, but are covered with a mass of the most brilliant colored flowers of very graceful form. A row or bed of these nasturtiums is unsurpassed for beauty and attractiveness, and will be found a constant source of pleasure. They are among the finest nasturtiums for growing in boxes or baskets, as well as for outdoor culture. Our seed includes the finest varieties, ranging in colors from very dark red to the lightest yellow. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

576—**MADAME GUNTER'S HYBRIDS.** These are new and charming varieties of Lobb's Nasturtiums, which were selected especially for the beauty and variety of their coloring and size of the flowers. The colors are more varied and more attractive than those of other nasturtiums, and the flowers are of the largest size. The foliage is also colored in many instances, which adds to their charm in no small degree. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.30.

577—**TALL NASTURTIUMS.** Very vigorous vines growing 10 to 15 feet long if given support on which to climb; flowers of the largest size and beautiful colors. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

Selected Named Varieties of Tall Nasturtiums. The following named varieties are among the most desirable and charming kinds. They have much larger flowers than the old type.

579—**BRILLIANT.** Glowing scarlet flowers and dark-leaved vines. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c.

580—**JUPITER.** Very large rich golden yellow flowers on vigorous vines that make a tall growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c.

581—**CHAMELEON.** Flowers of the largest size and beautifully marked and colored with various shades of red and yellow combined in the most attractive way. Flowers marked in two or three different ways will often be found on the same plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

582—**VESUVIUS.** Large, deep salmon-pink flowers, and red-dish foliage; very handsome. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

583—**RUDOLPH VIRCHOU. (Rose Queen.)** A very handsome rose pink of a bright and rich hue. It is much the finest pink variety we have seen, and should be in every collection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c.

583—**SPITFIRE.** Brilliant scarlet flowers. Very bright and pleasing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

590—**SPECIAL OFFER.** We will send one packet each of the above named varieties of nasturtiums for 25c net, or one ounce of each for 65c.

New Variegated-Leaved Tall Nasturtiums.

584—A new race of nasturtiums with leaves striped and marbled with white and light green on a deep green ground, which gives the vines a very ornamental effect even without the brilliant colored flowers which of course add greatly to their beauty. The flowers are large and of many bright and pleasing colors, ranging from light yellow and pink to deep red and gold. The seed we offer includes all the best varieties in this class. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Dwarf or "Tom Thumb" Nasturtiums

These varieties grow only about a foot high and have flowers nearly as large as the tall growing kinds. They grow rapidly and soon form a handsome bed or border with brilliant colored flowers and handsome foliage. We can furnish varieties that have dark reddish leaves, and others with green and white mottled, and plain green leaves as preferred.

585—**DWARF, Mixed Colors.** A mixture of the best colors in the dwarf class with green foliage. The colors are of every shade of yellow, red and pink, and the plants are very ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

587—**QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS.** A new variety with ornamental foliage, the leaves being mottled and veined with white. The flowers are of various shades of yellow and scarlet. Very useful for borders, as the plants are quite ornamental even when not in flower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

588—**DARK FOLIAGE VARIETIES.** This is a mixture of the best varieties with dark colored leaves and bright colored flowers. Very handsome border plants. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



Lobb's Nasturtiums

NICOTIANA

Sweet-scented Tobacco

This is a handsome annual flower, easily raised from seed sown in the open ground. Plants grow about two feet high and flower from August until frost.

610—**AFFINIS.** Long trumpet-shaped white flowers with a delicate and delicious fragrance. Pkt. 5c.

611—**SANDERAE.** A new variety, with bright carmine red flowers. The plant grows two feet tall and of a bushy form, completely covered with large, bright red flowers, being much more prolific of bloom than the old variety. Everyone should raise a few plants of this charming new flower. Pkt. 10c.

612—**SANDERAE HYBRIDS.** These new hybrids of Nicotiana Sanderæ have flowers of various colors, ranging from light pink to purple and bright red. Pkt. 10c.

NIGELLA

(Love-in-a-mist, or Devil-in-a-bush)

Very pretty annual, growing 1 to 1½ feet high with fine narrow leaves among which grow large double flowers with fringed edges. Easily grown by sowing the seed in the open ground. Thin the plants to a foot apart, as they grow in a bush form.

620—**DOUBLE MIXED (Dasmascena).** Large double flowers, blue and white. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

621—**MISS JEKYLL.** A greatly improved large-flowering variety with light blue flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



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PANSIES—Johnson's Giant (Ruffled) (Photograph)

PANSIES

Seed sown in February or March in boxes in the house will produce fine flowers all the summer and all through the fall. They will often produce a very nice lot of flowers the second year.

If flowers are desired early in the spring seed should be sown in August and the plants wintered in cold frames, but such plants do not stand summer heat well.

Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce flowering plants in August and September, and these plants may be wintered over with a slight protection of leaves for early flowers the next spring. For Pansy Plants, see below.

625—JOHNSON'S GIANTS. We know of no finer pansies than these. The seed was grown by an expert and was saved from only the largest and handsomest flowers with ruffled or fluted petals. The flowers are of the largest size, often 2½ inches across and have long stiff stems when well grown. The colors are rich and bright and the flowers show a great variety of marking as well as solid colors of very rich tints. These pansies will please every one. Pkt. 15c; ⅛ oz. \$1.00; ¼ oz. \$1.75; oz. \$6.00.

626—Masterpiece or Giant Ruffled. These pansies are very large and the petals are frilled and ruffled to a greater extent than other kinds. The colors are excellent and the plants of great vigor, holding the immense flowers well up on long, strong stems. The petals are often so large and fluted that the flowers appear to be double. Pkt. 12c; ⅛ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

627—Harris' Special Mixture. This mixture includes some very fine varieties, all having large flowers of really fine colors.

The seed is sold at a very moderate price and we do not think as good a mixture can be bought elsewhere for so low a cost. It is not a cheap mixture by any means, but a really fine one sold at a much lower price than is usually charged for one so good. Pkt. 10c; ⅛ oz. 60c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

628—Trimardeau or Giant Pansies. These are among the largest pansies grown. The flowers are of good colors and of good form, and the plants make a vigorous growth and flower continuously. A very satisfactory variety. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.75.

629—STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSIES. This class comprises some of the most interesting and attractive pansies, the flowers being striped and marked with a great variety of colors. Pkt. 10c.

630—Orchid-Flowered Pansies. A very unique and beautiful class of pansies, distinguished particularly for their delicate and beautiful coloring and peculiar form. The flowers are of medium size and of distinct shape, the two upper petals being elongated and stand upright, and they are beautifully veined with darker shades on light ground colors. All lovers of pansies should try this. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

631—Fairy Queen. A beautiful sky blue pansy edged with pure white. A most charming variety and one that flowers most profusely. Everyone should have at least a few plants of this variety, as the color is an unusually handsome shade of violet blue. Pkt. 10c.

632—Snowflake. A snow white pansy with flowers of the largest size and handsomest form. The finest white pansy. Pkt. 10c.

633—GOLDEN YELLOW PANSY. This is a beautiful pure yellow pansy, of large size and handsome. Everyone should have a few plants. Pkt. 10c.

634—MIXED COLORS. A good mixture of nice pansies. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; ½ oz. 60c.

Pansy Plants. Our Pansy Plants are grown from seed sown in February, and are much superior for summer flowering to plants wintered over and sold while in flower in the spring. Such plants flower well for a few weeks but will not stand hot weather. Our plants will bloom through the summer and fall. Plants ready May 15. The only variety we raise is Johnson's Giant—the very finest pansies we know of. 35c per doz.; 100 plants \$2.50.



PETUNIAS

There are few flowers that give such a constant display of bright colors as the Petunia. They start to flower early in the summer and are constantly in bloom until fall. The improved large-flowering kinds are really beautiful flowers and are well worth the little extra trouble to raise.

The small flowered bedding petunias may be sown in the open ground in May. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than necessary. The best way is to press the seed into the soil without covering at all. Thin the plants to a foot apart.

HARRIS' PERFECTION DOUBLE PETUNIA

650—It has always been difficult to raise good double Petunias from seed. The seed usually sold produces very few really double flowers.

The seed we now offer produces from 60 to 70 per cent. double flowers when well grown.

The flowers are delicate and of attractive coloring with remarkably beautiful lines and markings on every petal.

These are beautiful flowers and are well worth extra pains required to raise them.

Sow the seed in a box in very fine soil. The half inch on top should be put through a fine sieve. Sow the seed on the surface and sprinkle lightly. Do not cover the seed. Sprinkle lightly every day. These directions apply to all the large flowering petunias, whether double or single. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 50c; 500 seeds \$1.00.

Oct. 11, 1918.

"I wish to report on the very great satisfaction I have had in using your seeds this year. The petunia seed I got from you grew very well and my petunias have been the admiration of all those who have seen them. They are wonderfully beautiful in coloring and the double ones are like roses."—Mrs. Charles C. Webber, Minneapolis, Minn.



Harris' Perfection Double Petunias (Photograph)

SINGLE PETUNIAS

Ruffled Giants or "Fluffy Ruffles"

651—These are immense flowers beautifully ruffled or fluted on the edges of the petals as shown in the photograph reproduced on this page.

The ground colors range from white to deep pink and royal purple. Each flower is veined and marked with many lines of various colors. There is usually a bright golden spot in the throat of each flower.

The plants are of vigorous growth and if set out 2 feet apart will completely cover the ground and produce a profusion of flowers all through the summer.

Sow seed in the same way as recommended above for Double Petunias. Pkt. 20c; 300 seeds 50c.

652—Giants of California. These are the largest single petunias with flowers often 5 inches across. They are of many shades of pink, lavender, violet, etc., all beautifully marked and veined with deeper colors. Many have yellow in the throat which gives a bright look to the flowers. These are very handsome petunias and are well worth raising. Pkt. 20c; 300 seeds 50c.

653—Fringed Hybrids. Very charming single flowers with fringed and ruffled edges like the "Ruffled Giants," but not so large. These are beautiful petunias for beds and borders, as they produce a great profusion of bloom and are of pleasing colors, and the flowers are much larger and handsomer than the common garden sorts. Pkt. 15c; 500 seeds 25c.

SINGLE BEDDING PETUNIAS

The plants are literally covered with bright colored flowers all summer and make a brilliant display in beds or borders. The seed may be sown in the open ground or in boxes or pots as preferred.

658—ROSY MORN. The flowers are of a most pleasing shade of light carmine pink, free from any objectionable purple shade. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

654—HOWARD'S STAR. The flowers are deep crimson with a large five-pointed white star in the center. Very handsome and one of the best kinds for beds, borders, etc. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

655—SNOWBALL. Pure white flowers on compact bushy plants, only a foot high. Very pretty bedding plants. Pkt. 10c.

656—SPECIAL MIXTURE. Composed of the best named varieties of this class with handsome flowers of really fine colors, far superior to ordinary "Mixed Colors," which are usually the cheapest and most ordinary kinds. The colors in this mixture are white, carmine-pink, crimson (with star) and deep red. Pkt. 8c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

657—SINGLE MIXED COLORS. Not as good a mixture as above, but as good as any for the price. Pkt. 5c; 1/8 oz. 15c.



Single Petunias—Ruffled Giants



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PHLOX DRUMMONDI

Phlox makes a magnificent show in beds and masses where their brilliant and varied colors produce a gorgeous effect. Very easily raised and afford a bright display of flowers all through the summer. Sow seed in the open ground in the spring. A light soil is best. All three kinds named below are of the improved "Grandiflora," or large flowering strain, which produce much larger flowers than the old kind.

680—**BRILLIANT SCARLET.** Flowers large and of an intensely brilliant scarlet color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

681—**PURE WHITE.** Large, clear white flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

682—**MIXED COLORS.** A great variety of the most brilliant colored and beautifully marked flowers. A bed or border of these phlox is a beautiful sight. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

PORTULACA

("Sun Plant" or "Rose Moss")

Often called "Sun Plant," as it loves a warm, sunny place in the garden. Does best on rich loam and sandy soil. The plants run freely but grow only a few inches high and are covered with bright-colored flowers all summer.

730—**DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERED.** The finest of all portulacas. The flowers are double and resemble a small rose. Our seed is the very finest obtainable, and will produce a large percentage of beautiful double flowers of many charming colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

731—**SINGLE, MIXED COLORS.** A mixture of the largest and most brilliantly colored single varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 12c; oz. 35c.



Shirley Poppies

POPPIES

Poppies are so easily grown and present so gorgeous a display of beautiful colors and graceful flowers that everyone should have them in abundance. The flowers are much handsomer if the seed is sown in August or September, and the plants allowed to stand over winter. They will then flower early in the summer.

If the stems of poppies are put in water the instant they are picked the flowers will last well when brought into the house.

700—**Shirley Poppies.** These are the most delicately colored and graceful of all poppies. The flowers are single and semi-double, and are produced on long, slender stems; but their great beauty lies in the exquisite coloring of the flowers which are of many delicate shades of pink and rose color, often shading in a single flower from pure white to deep rose. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

701—**DOUBLE RANUNCULUS FLOWERED.** Very handsome double flowers, growing on long slender stems. They are of bright, attractive colors, and produce a charming effect where grown in clumps or masses. One flower (the double one) is shown in the picture of Shirley Poppies. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

702—**KING EDWARD.** A very showy poppy of large size and brilliant scarlet color shaded with crimson and with black at the base of each petal in contrast to which stand out the bright yellow anthers in the center of the flower. The plants grow 2½ feet high and flower profusely. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

703—**ADMIRAL POPPY.** The flowers are large and are produced on stems nearly 2 feet long. The color combination is clear white, edged with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the edge. This is one of the most showy and attractive poppies we have ever seen. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

704—**CARDINAL.** New Hybrids. Very large, double poppy of the Carnation-flowered type; as round as a ball and of various shades of color. The plants are of dwarf or compact growth and produce their large ball-like flowers in great profusion and continue to flower an unusually long time. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

705—**DOUBLE CARNATION.** Immense globular flowers borne on long stems. The flowers are so double that they are as round as a ball and are of many brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

706—**TULIP POPPY.** The flowers much resemble a bright scarlet tulip, and are very unique and attractive. They are produced on long slender stems and protrude well above the foliage. A bed or mass of these poppies presents a most gorgeous blaze of color and will be an ornament to any garden. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

707—**DANEBOEG or DANISH CROSS.** Large single brilliant scarlet flowers with a pure white spot at the base of each petal which forms a white cross. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

708—**ENGLISH SCARLET FIELD.** The scarlet field poppy that grows so commonly in English fields. The flowers are large and carried on long stem standing two feet or more high. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

PERENNIAL POPPIES. See page 89.



Double Carnation Poppy

HARRIS' ZINNIAS

The colored photograph on the opposite page gives a good idea of the way Harris' Zinnias look when growing. This photograph was taken of a plant in one of our fields where Zinnias were raised for seed the past season.

A well known authority on flowers when looking over our grounds remarked that he had never seen as fine Zinnias as we had growing for seed.

The flowers of this strain are often 5 in. across, and perfectly double, showing practically no brown centers. The plants are of very robust growth, 2 to 3 feet high and when covered with these immense bright colored flowers are very ornamental. The flowers re-

main in good condition on the plant for three weeks or more after they come out. They commence to bloom early and continue until late in the fall. We can furnish some of the best colors separate or mixed as desired.

HARRIS' DOUBLE GIANT ZINNIAS

- 975—**Scarlet.** A rich glowing red that is very handsome. Pkt. 10c.
 976—**Golden Yellow.** Rich crome yellow. Pkt. 10c.
 977—**White.** Pkt. 10c.
 978—**Mixed Colors.** None but the clearest and most desirable colors are allowed in this mixture. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c.

For other Zinnias see page 84.

THREE BEAUTIFUL GLADIOLI

Shown on the opposite page.

Niagara. The flowers are very large and there are often 6 or 8 open at one time. The color is a rich cream with carmine pink marking in throat and on lower petals. Large bulbs 10c each; doz. 75c; 50 bulbs \$3.00.

War. Magnificent large flowers on tall vigorous plants. The spikes of flowers are often four feet tall and often have eight or more immense flowers out at one time. The color is deep crimson with dark shadings. A grand variety. Large bulbs 15c each; doz. \$1.25; 50 bulbs \$3.50.

Peace. A beautiful flower almost pure white, but has a very slight tinge of pink which adds to its beauty. Large flowers on tall spikes. Bulbs 10c each; doz. 80c; 50 bulbs \$2.50.

Color-plate Collection. Composed of the three varieties shown in the colored photograph on opposite page.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1 bulb of each variety..... | \$.25 |
| 6 bulbs of each variety..... | 1.25 |
| 1 doz. of each variety..... | 2.25 |

For other Gladioli see page 92.

SALVIA or Scarlet Sage

The plants grow about 2½ feet high and are completely covered with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Very attractive on lawns and borders and useful for cut flowers. Seed should be sown in March

or April in boxes or hotbed, and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is over. There is no flower that can compare with salvia in brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom.

760—**SPLENDENS.** Brilliant scarlet flowers borne on plants that grow 2½ feet high. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

761—**BONFIRE.** An improved strain of the common Salvia Splendens. The plants are more compact, forming a bush about 2½ feet high completely covered with long spikes of rich scarlet flowers. This is the finest salvia we know of. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

762—**DWARF SALVIA, Zurich.** The plants only grow about 18 inches high and are neat and compact, being completely covered with long spikes of flowers. Blooms earlier than other kinds and is especially valuable for planting in borders where the taller kinds would be too high. The flowers are of the largest size and cover the plants from August until frost. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

SALVIA PLANTS. See page 93.

SALPIGLOSSIS

People visiting our grounds always admire the long rows of Salpiglossis which we raise for seed. It is not as familiar to many people as it should be.

The Salpiglossis is not difficult to raise and is one of the handsomest and most interesting of the garden annuals.

The flowers are about 3 inches across and are shaped like Morning Glories and Petunias. Their real beauty lies in the remarkable shades of color and beautiful markings which differ in the flowers on every plant. The ground colors are yellow, blue, purple, red, etc., and are veined and marked with a great variety of colors. The texture of the flowers is like fine velvet and they are carried on slender plants three feet high and are very graceful.

The seed may be sown in the open ground in May, and the plants will flower in July and continue until killed by frost.

The seed we offer was saved from flowers of a great variety of colors, including all the most desirable shades.

750—**SALPIGLOSSIS (Grandiflora), Mixed.** Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.



Salpiglossis



NIAGARA

WAR

PEACE



HARRIS'
DOUBLE GIANT
ZINNIA



1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



SWEET PEAS

To get good sweet peas the seed should be sown as early as possible. The best soil is one containing some clay. The land should be made rich with manure or fertilizer. The vines should be watered thoroughly once a week in very dry weather.

An ounce of seed will sow 10 to 15 ft. of row.

NEW EARLY FLOWERING LONG SEASON VARIETIES

These new varieties of Sweet Peas are destined to supersede the Spencers in time, just as the Spencers have displaced the old "Grandiflora" type.

They not only flower very early but they continue to flower longer and much more profusely and the flowers are larger and more beautiful.

We have seen nothing in sweet peas to compare with these New Early Flowering kinds.

They have the most beautifully waved petals, large size long stems and vines that are very vigorous and produce flowers in wonderful profusion from early until late in the season.

They succeed where the ordinary varieties fail, as they stand hot weather better and are more vigorous and flower earlier in the season.

The following varieties are among the most beautiful of this class yet produced.

883—**EARLY SNOWFLAKE.** The very finest white sweet pea we know of. Flowers very large and produce three and four on a stem. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

884—**EARLY LIBERTY.** A magnificent large flower of the most brilliant crimson. It does not fade in the sun and is the finest variety of this color. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

885—**EARLY MEADOW LARK.** Flowers of a rich cream color very large and beautifully waved and many are duplex or partly double. They often grow four on a stem. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

886—**EARLY MELODY.** A beautiful light soft pink. Flowers of the largest size, well waved, and have long stems often carrying four flowers. One of the very finest varieties grown. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 65c.

887—**EARLY WARBLER.** This is considered the very finest lavender or mauve sweet pea. Immense flowers of the most beautiful form. A grand variety for the florist as well as the amateur gardener. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

888—**EARLY MORNING STAR.** Bright orange-scarlet and a grand flower of finest form and largest size. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

871—**YARRAWA.** The color is deep pink on cream ground. The effect is a very pleasing soft pink. The flowers are often 2½ in. across and of beautiful form. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

890—**COLLECTION OF EARLY FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.** One packet each of the above seven varieties 65c; ½ oz. each \$2.00.

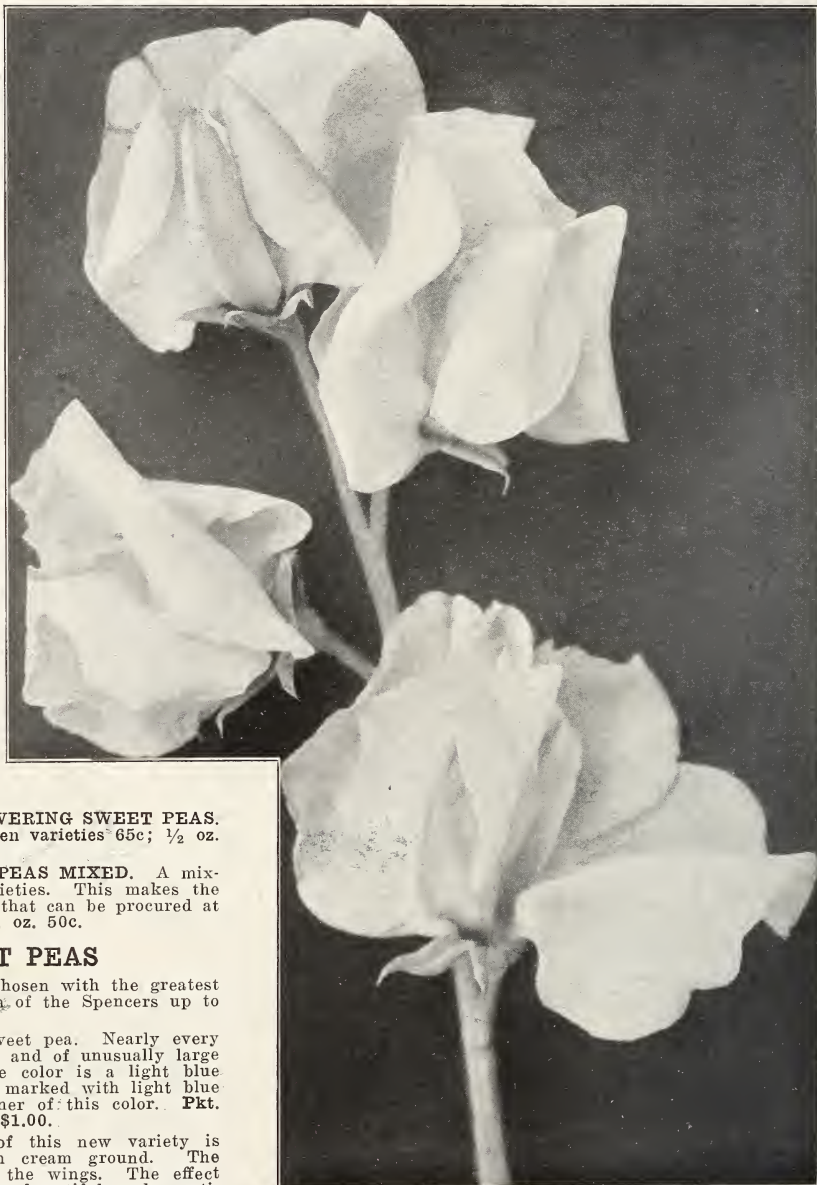
891—**EARLY FLOWERING SWEET PEAS MIXED.** A mixture of all the above named varieties. This makes the very finest mixture of sweet peas that can be procured at any price. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

The following varieties have been chosen with the greatest care and we think they are the cream of the Spencers up to date.

892—**CULEBRA.** Almost a double sweet pea. Nearly every flower when well grown is duplex and of unusually large size and beautifully waved. The color is a light blue tone being delicately striped and marked with light blue and mauve. There is nothing finer of this color. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

889—**SCINTELLATOR.** The color of this new variety is orange-pink delicately shaded on cream ground. The standard is a little deeper than the wings. The effect is very pleasing, being especially beautiful under artificial light and bright sunshine. The flowers are of the largest size and handsomest form. One of the very best



Sweet Peas

SWEET PEAS—Continued

new varieties. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

868—**MASTERPIECE.** Considered one of the very best lavender or mauve sweet peas. Magnificent large flowers beautifully waved. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

855—**Blue Picotee.** The flowers are white with a picotee edge of blue on all the petals. A unique and charming variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

856—**Dobbie's Cream.** Rich cream color; beautifully waved edges and very large flowers. Of unusually vigorous growth and a most desirable variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 65c.

857—**New Miriam Beaver.** This is one of the most beautiful of the pink varieties. The color is light clear salmon pink. A charming shade of color and the flowers are of magnificent size and form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

858—**Mrs. Cuthbertson.** The largest and handsomest "pink and white" yet produced. Very pleasing flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c.

859—**Wedgewood.** The finest "blue" Sweet Pea. The color is light blue-lavender, much clearer and better than any of the older so-called blue varieties. A very strong grower and usually produces four flowers on a stem. One of the finest new varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c.

860—**Illuminator.** A beautiful new variety. The flowers are very large and the color is bright glowing scarlet with a slight salmon shade. It is the most brilliant of all the bright red sweet peas and will please everyone. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 90c.

861—**Hercules.** There are other varieties of this color, soft rose pink, but none equal in size and beauty the new Hercules. The vines are of remarkable vigor and produce a great profusion of very large flowers on long stiff stems—generally four to a stem. Do not miss this. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

863—**Margaret Atlee.** A beautiful new variety of a charming shade of light pink. The color is really rose pink on a cream ground with a salmon shade at the base of the petals. The flowers are of the largest size and handsomest form, many being duplex or semi-double. We regard this as the very finest light pink sweet pea. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c.

864—**Vermillion Brilliant.** A most beautiful bright scarlet sweet pea. The color is clear and brilliant and does not fade. The flowers are of perfect form and of the largest size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

866—**Thomas Stevenson.** The color is a beautiful orange-scarlet. The flowers are of the largest size and there are usually four on a stem. One of the best red varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c.

867—**Mrs. Hugh Dickson.** Apricot pink on cream-colored ground. The flowers are unusually large, and the stems long and strong, with four, and sometimes even five, flowers. Certainly one of the best of the light pink varieties. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

862—**NEW MARGARET MADISON.** Considered the best light blue sweet pea. Flowers large and well waved. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

865—**CONSTANCE HINTON.** The largest flowered white Spencer variety. Has black seeds which grow much better than the light colored seeds of other white varieties. The flowers sometimes have a blush tinge when first opened. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

870—**WHITE SPENCER.** One of the best white varieties having very large beautifully waved flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send 1 packet each of any 6 of the Spencer Sweet Peas described above for 45c. Any 12 varieties for 85c; or one each of the whole 14 varieties for \$1.00.

We will send 1 ounce each of any 5 Spencer varieties for \$1.00, or ½ ounce each of any 10 varieties for \$1.00.

The prices in this "special offer" are net, and we can allow no discount, premium, or extra seeds when ordered at these prices.

872—**"Spencer" Varieties Mixed.** This is a mixture of many of the "Spencer" varieties described above, and others not listed, and are mixed so as to give some flowers of each kind and a large proportion of the best colors. This mixture is far superior to the ordinary mixed Spencer Sweet Peas grown together without much regard to varieties or color. Pkt. 8c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

These have large handsome flowers, but the petals are not waved like the Spencer varieties.

PRICE of any of the following Grandiflora varieties: Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

873—**HENRY ECKFORD.** Scarlet, with an orange shade, a most brilliant and beautiful flower. In addition to this the flowers are of the largest size and are produced on long stems so that they are very effective when bunched.

874—**FLORA NORTON.** A light blue or lavender variety that is one of the best of its color. The flowers are large and of handsome form, and the color is very attractive, especially when massed by itself. Commences to flower very early.

875—**JANET SCOTT.** Color a soft, rich pink. One of the most attractive and beautiful varieties; flowers of large size, hooded form and produce three and four on a stem.

876—**LADY GRISEL HAMILTON.** Clear lavender. A very pleasing soft color.

877—**DOROTHY ECKFORD.** A fine pure white flower of large size and great substance. It is of vigorous growth and produces three flowers on a stem.

878—**PRIMA DONNA.** Very pretty shade of clear light pink.

879—**"BRILLIANT BLUE"** (Lord Nelson). A deep purplish blue. This is the same as Lord Nelson.

880—**KING EDWARD VII.** Large flowers of an intensely bright crimson. One of the finest pure red varieties.

881—**PRINCE OF WALES.** Bright rose-colored flowers of large size and handsome form growing three and four on a stem.

882—**Grandiflora Varieties Mixed.** This mixture is composed of the choicest and best named varieties. The different colors are put in such proportions as to produce the best effect when in flower. We are sure this seed will give the best of satisfaction to all who sow it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

SUNFLOWERS

835—**NEW MINIATURE SUNFLOWERS.** These small, single sunflowers make a very bright, attractive and ornamental plant. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches across, and are produced in great profusion on long stems, which makes them excellent for cutting. Many of them are very interesting and beautiful. The petals in some cases are quilled like Cactus Dahlias, and some of the flowers are double and semi-double, while the colors range from yellow to light cream. The plants form bushes 4 to 5 feet high and are covered from top to bottom with these pretty star-like flowers. The seed we offer is a mixture of the best new varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

836—**DOUBLE CALIFORNIA.** The finest double sunflower. Plants from 5 to 6 feet high, and the flowers are large, deep yellow and very double. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. See page 59.



New Miniature Sunflowers

**SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum)**

The improved varieties of Snapdragon are beautiful plants in the garden and are especially handsome as cut flowers.

Snapdragons are really perennials, but as they are often winter-killed in the north they are usually treated as annuals. If the seed is sown in the house in March and the plants set out in May they flower in June or July and continue until late in the fall. If given protection the plants will often survive the winter and flower in the spring or early summer.

Seed sown in the open ground early in the spring will produce plants that flower in August.

The following varieties are all of the Improved Large flowering or Grandiflora class, which have much larger and handsomer flowers than the old varieties.

TALL VARIETIES

2 to 2½ ft.

795—**PINK BEAUTY.** A new and beautiful variety with very large flowers of a deep rose pink. Pkt. 10c.

790—**QUEEN VICTORIA.** Pure white; very large flowers. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

791—**ROSE QUEEN.** Rose pink. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

792—**FIREFLY.** Crimson and yellow. Pkt. 8c; ¼ lb. 25c.

793—**GOLDEN KING.** Bright yellow. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

796—**VENUS.** Very large flowers, ivory white edged with delicate pink. Very handsome. Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 25c.

797—**MIXED COLORS.** The above seven varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

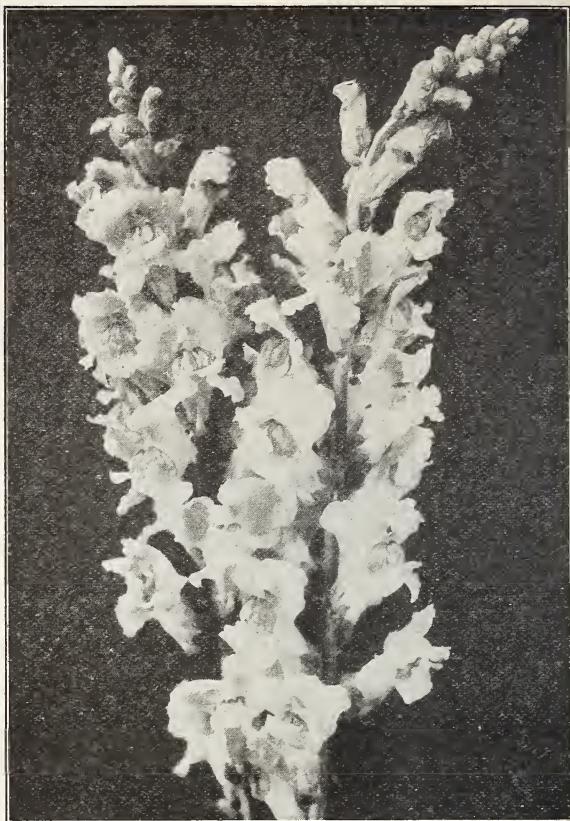
SEVEN VARIETIES, 1 packet each above kinds, 45c.

HALF-DWARF VARIETIES

15 to 18 in.

798—**GOLDEN QUEEN.** A good clear yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

799—**ROSE DORE.** Salmon pink—fine. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Snapdragon

800—**DIANA.** Rose pink. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

801—**HALF-DWARF VARIETIES MIXED.** Pkt. 8c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Mourning Bride, or Sweet Scabiosus

SCABIOSA or MORNING BRIDE

"Sweet Scabiosus"

The Scabiosa is a very satisfactory flower. Seed sown in the open ground will produce flowers in August and they will continue to bloom until the snow flies, as they are hardy and are not injured by early frosts. The flowers are double and almost round and are produced on long stems two feet tall. They keep well when cut and are handsome flowers for the house.

IMPROVED LARGE FLOWERED VARIETIES. Large double flowers on long stiff stems; very showy in the garden and fine for cutting. We can furnish the following colors and varieties separate:

777—**AZURE FAIRY.** The flowers are of a light blue or blue-lavender, of a very pleasing shade. Pkt. 10c.

776—**MIXED COLORS.** A mixture of all the above named varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c., oz. 80c.

779—**SNOWBALL.** White. Pkt. 10c.

778—**SCARLET.** Pkt. 10c.

772—**FLESH PINK.** Pkt. 10c.

773—**CHERRY RED.** Pkt. 10c.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

When ordering flower seeds it is not necessary to write out the names of the varieties wanted. Simply give the number, the quantity wanted and the price.

**STOCKS**

Stocks can be grown in the open ground or in pots, and are of the easiest culture, requiring the same treatment as asters.

Ten-Weeks or Early Flowering Stocks

820—**LARGE FLOWERING DWARF.** Plants grow about a foot high and the flowers are of the largest size, perfectly double and of delicate fragrance. Bloom in August if sown in the open ground in May. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

Perpetual Large Flowering Stocks

These are the handsomest stocks, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, with long spikes of large double flowers of delicious fragrance. Seed sown in the house in March will produce plants that will flower in July and until late in the fall. To get plants that will flower in the winter seed should be sown in July or August and the plants placed in pots or boxes about the last of October in the North.

822—**Beauty of Nice.** A very beautiful stock, growing 2 feet tall and having very large double flowers of a delicate shade of pink. The tall branching plants are covered with long sprays of these charming sweet scented flowers, and are very handsome either in the garden or as potplants in the house. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

823—**Bianca.** Like Beauty of Nice described above, but has pure white flowers. Pkt. 10c.

824—**Old Rose.** Same as Beauty of Nice, except in color, which is pleasing shade of old rose. A charming variety and in our opinion the handsomest stock of this class. Pkt. 10c.

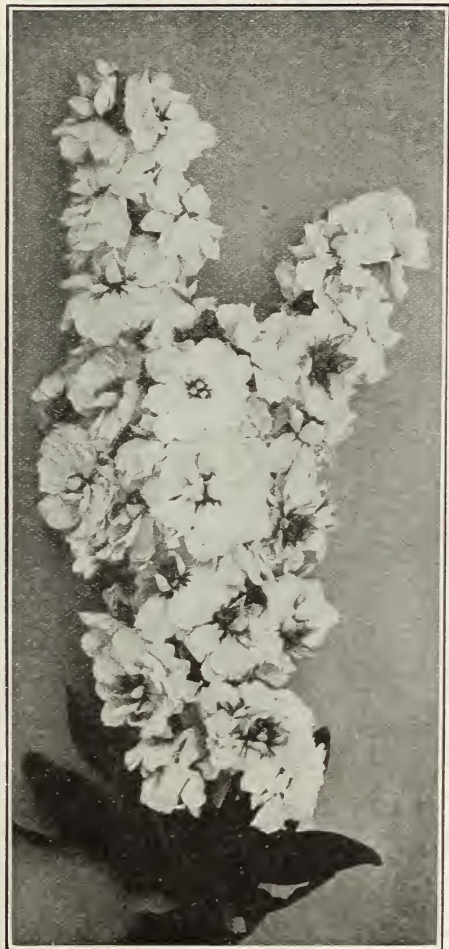
825—**Mixed.** The above three kinds mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Plants. We can furnish plants of above three varieties ready the middle of May. 35c per doz.; 50 plants \$1.00.

VERBENA

This beautiful flower can be easily raised from seed by sowing in the open ground, and will flower in the late summer and fall, even after frost. To get early flowering plants the seed should be sown in boxes in the house and the plants transplanted to the open ground when the weather is warm.

930—**MAMMOTH FLOWERING.** This new strain produces the largest and handsomest flowers. There are no finer verbenas in cultivation. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.



Stock—Beauty of Nice

WALLFLOWER

A half hardy perennial easily grown from seed either in a box in the house or in the open ground. The plants should be taken up in the fall and raised in the house where they will flower during the winter.

945—**LARGE FLOWERED.** Single. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

946—**COVENT GARDEN.** The finest double variety. Pkt. 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE

(Echinocystis lobata)

955—A very useful and ornamental vine to cover a porch, wall or old trees. The vines grow with remarkable rapidity and soon cover a trellis 20 feet high, and are covered with small white flowers followed by prickly seed pods which are quite ornamental. The seed should be planted very early in the spring or late in the fall. Cut small slits in the hard shell of the seed and soak in warm water for 24 hours before planting in the spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

NO GARDEN A SUCCESS WITHOUT GOOD SEEDS

It does not pay to take any chances with the seeds you use. If the seeds are not right the garden is not a real success. Many people spend a lot of time and expense in preparing a garden then go to the grocery store and buy their seeds!

To get really good seeds true to name and of strong vitality the best way is to get them direct from a reliable seedsman and if possible from one who raises the seeds and knows that they are right.

Harris' seeds are as good as we can possibly make them. They are raised with the greatest care, cleaned with modern machines and every lot is tested for vitality so we know every one is good. There are none better.

"I am very enthusiastic over Harris' seeds and wish to show the Farm Bureau what fine seed you send out. I want to say that your good seed was a very important reason why I had such a successful garden and crops the past season."—Irving S. Jones, Newtown, Conn.

"The seeds I got of your house the past year were the best I ever had. The way my garden looked each seed must have come up twice. Harris' seeds for me every time."—Michael Sook, Meadville, Pa.

Dec. 27, 1918.

Dec. 26, 1918.



ZINNIA

Zinnias are very easily grown and make a brilliant display of color in the garden or border all through the summer. The seed is sown in the open ground in the spring.

980—**CRESTED ZINNIAS.** Very handsome flowers. The petals being crimped or quilled relieves the flower of its stiffness, which is the drawback to most zinnias. The colors are also more delicate than are found in other varieties. The flowers are perfectly double and are produced on long stems. **Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c.**

979—**RED RIDING-HOOD.** A very pretty dwarf zinnia only a foot high and covered all over with little round bright scarlet flowers about an inch across and very double. A most effective plant for borders. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.**

HARRIS' DOUBLE GIANT ZINNIAS. See page 79.

SEEDS FOR A WILD FLOWER GARDEN

965—There are many annual flowers that can be grown as easily as weeds. Seeds of such flowers simply scattered on the ground in a corner of the garden will make a pretty display of flowers. Of course the soil must be fairly good and free from grass and the larger weeds must be pulled out during the season.

We have made up a mixture of seeds of the hardiest annual flowers that will bloom from early summer until late in the fall. These are not wild flowers. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.**

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

When ordering flower seeds it is not necessary to write out the name of the varieties wanted, simply give the number, the quantity and price.



Crested Zinnia

FLOWER SEEDS WORTH \$1.75 FOR \$1.00!

COLLECTION OF SEEDS FOR A COMPLETE FLOWER GARDEN

We will send the following collection of Flower Seeds, which amount to \$1.75 at our regular prices, for \$1.00, postpaid. The collection consists of the following varieties, all of which are easily grown in the open ground by simply sowing the seed in the spring in good soil. These are the very finest varieties we have and will produce beautiful flowers if given proper care.

| Regular price | | Regular price | |
|---------------|--|---------------|---|
| 1 pkt. | Alyssum, Little Gem\$0.05 | 1 pkt. | Mourning Bride (Scabiosus), mixed colors .05 |
| 1 pkt. | Aster, Royal White, early10 | 1 pkt. | Mignonette, Machet05 |
| 1 pkt. | Aster, Late Branching, mixed colors.... .10 | 1 pkt. | Morning Glory, Climbing, mixed colors.. .05 |
| 1 pkt. | Balsam, Double Camellia-flowered, mixed .08 | 1 pkt. | Nasturtium, Lobbs' Improved, mixed.... .05 |
| 1 pkt. | Bachelor's Button, or Cornflower, Double mixed colors10 | 1 pkt. | Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors..... .05 |
| 1 pkt. | Candytuft, Empress05 | 1 pkt. | Pansy, Masterpiece, or Giant Ruffled... .12 |
| 1 pkt. | Calliopsis, Golden Crown of Gold..... .10 | 1 oz. | Sweet Peas, mixed colors..... .10 |
| 1 pkt. | California Poppy (Eschscholtzia), mixed colors05 | 1 pkt. | Poppy, Shirley, mixed05 |
| 1 pkt. | Cosmos, Giant, Early Flowering, mixed.. .05 | 1 pkt. | Petunia, Mixed colors, for beds or border .05 |
| 1 pkt. | Pinks (Dianthus), Double Japan, mixed colors05 | 1 pkt. | Salpiglossis, Grandiflora05 |
| 1 pkt. | Four O'Clocks (Marvel of Peru), mixed colors05 | 1 pkt. | Summer Cypress (Kochia)05 |
| 1 pkt. | Larkspur, Hyacinth-flowered, mixed colors .05 | 1 pkt. | Snapdragon, mixed05 |
| 1 pkt. | Marigold, Double French05 | 1 pkt. | Verbena, Mammoth10 |
| | | 1 pkt. | Zinnia, Double Giant, mixed colors..... .05 |
| | | | <hr/> \$1.75 |

\$1.75

This Collection \$1.00. As these collections are put up ready to send off we cannot change them in any way.

NO DISCOUNT of any kind can be allowed on this collection of Flower Seeds. In ordering simply say "Special Collection of Flower Seeds, \$1.00."

"I am continually letting people know that I think the Harris Co. are the most conscientious and honest seed company I know of—and I believe it,"—Thomas Stephens, Quakertown, Pa.

"It gives me great pleasure to say that the seeds and plants we purchased from you in the spring were splendid, and our first garden venture a success in every way. The celery especially was much finer than old experienced farmers around here could raise. In fact, everything grew well. The flowers too were abundant."—Mrs. Joseph Evans, West Alden, N. Y.



1919

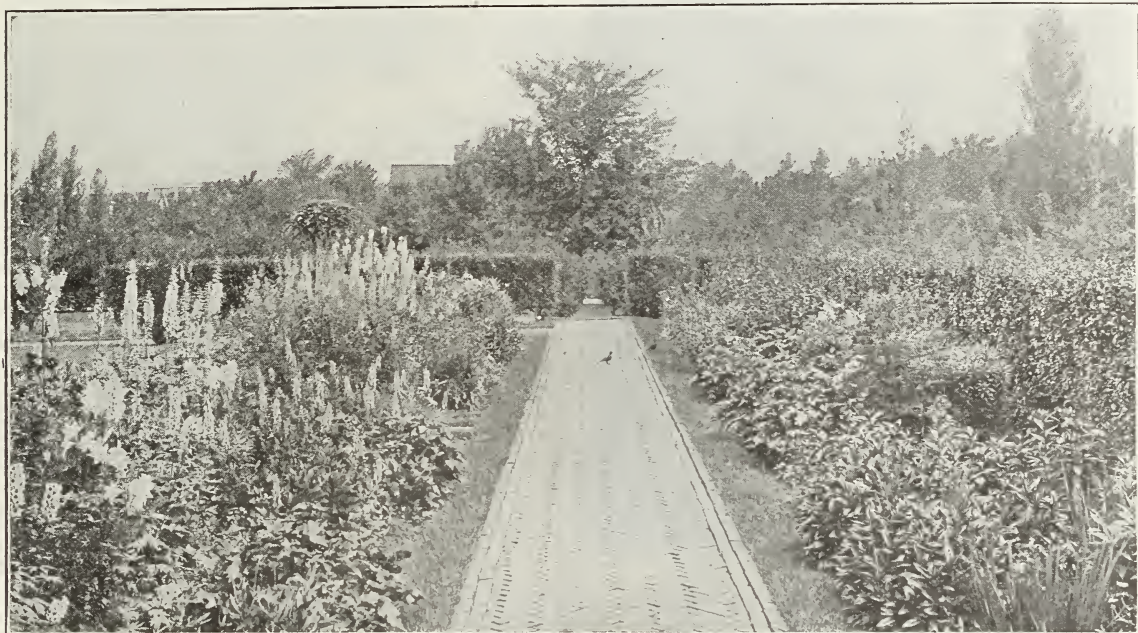
JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



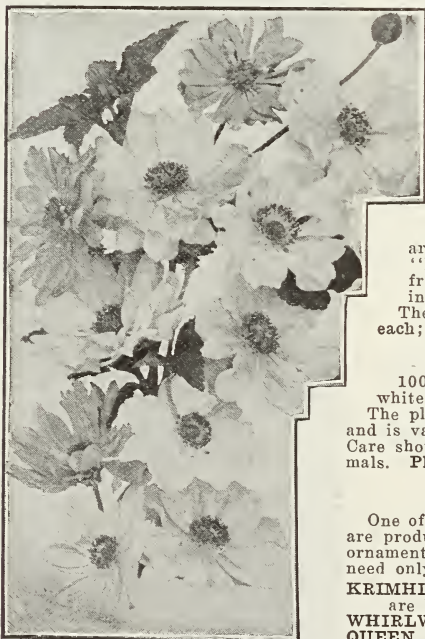
HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS, SEEDS AND PLANTS



There is nothing in the way of flowers that gives so much real satisfaction as a good assortment of Hardy Perennials. When well arranged a long border will be in constant bloom from early spring until snow flies. New colors and forms appear as others fade, so there is always something of interest and beauty throughout the entire season.

In arranging a border or group it is well to consider the height and general form of each kind of plants. Tall growing varieties should of course be placed in the background with the lower ones in front. The time of blooming and the colors are also important considerations. Some kinds do best in shade while others require full sunlight, so the adaptability of each plant to its position should be considered.

PERENNIALS FROM SEED. Most of the hardy perennials can be raised from seed. Many kinds may be sown in the open ground during the summer, but the seed of others is best sown in frames or flats where conditions of light and moisture can be better controlled.



Anemones

Our little pamphlet on the cultivation of vegetables and flowers gives more complete directions than we can here. It will be sent free with any order amounting to 50c or more.

PLANTS OF PERENNIAL FLOWERS. We can offer plants of some varieties that will bloom this season and increase in beauty for some years afterwards. All the plants are of our own growing in the open ground, with one or two exceptions, and will give excellent results.

ACHILLEA

PTARMICA, DOUBLE, "BOULE DE NIEGE." This is a new variety resembling the well-known Achillea "Pearl," but a distinct improvement. The flowers are more full than the Pearl and appear more nearly clear white; hence its name. "Boule de Neige" (Ball of Snow). The plants are 2 feet high and are covered from June until October with a great profusion of small double pure-white flowers in clusters. It is a most satisfactory plant for borders and also for cut flowers. The plants are perfectly hardy and will increase and spread rapidly. Plants, 10c each; doz. \$1.00; 50 plants \$2.50.

ACONITUM (Monk's Hood)

100—NAPELLUS BICOLOR. Erect growing plants with spikes of large blue and white flowers. The plants are 3 to 4 feet high and are very ornamental. Succeeds well in the shade and is valuable for places where other plants do not grow well. Easily raised from seed. Care should be taken that the poisonous tuberous roots are not eaten by children or animals. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

One of the most beautiful and useful of the hardy autumn-flowering plants. The flowers are produced on long, slender stems well above the plant and are extremely graceful and ornamental both in the garden and as cut flowers. The plants are perfectly hardy and need only a slight covering of leaves in the fall.

KRIMHILDE. Large semi-double flowers of a charming shade of soft rose pink. The petals are long and somewhat curled and twisted, which adds to the beauty of the flowers.

WHIRLWIND. Semi-double, pure white flowers produced in clusters and in great profusion.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. This is one of the finest anemones we have seen. The flowers are very large, often four inches across, while the color is a silvery pink, like a La France rose. They are usually semi-double and are produced in great abundance during the fall. Price of any of the above varieties, strong plants. 3 for 40c; doz. \$1.40.



Columbine—Large Flowering Hybrids

There is not much difficulty in raising Canterbury Bells if they are treated as biennials and new plants set out each fall or spring. Seed sown in the spring will produce plants which can be carried through the winter in any protected place where the snow usually gathers and where there is shade from direct sun shine.

We can furnish plants that will flower this summer if set out in good, rich soil. The plants are 2 to 3 feet high and are completely covered with large, bell-shaped flowers of various colors.

290—Single Blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

291—Single, White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

292—Single, Rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

294—Mixed Colors. All the very best colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Plants of all the above colors, 10c each; doz. \$1.00; 50 plants \$3.00.

CUP AND SAUCER. (*Calyanthema*). The flowers of this variety differ from the ordinary single type in having a very large calyx which looks like a saucer for the cup-like center.

The flowers are very large and handsome. Seed only. 293—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; (no plants to offer).

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE

Very graceful and beautiful flowers which grow on long stems well above the delicate clump of foliage. They are valuable plants for the border or in any out of the way corner where they will bloom year after year in increasing quantities. They do well in partial shade.

140—**CHRYSANTHA.** Long-spurred, large, handsome golden flowers. A charming variety. Pkt. 10c. Plants. 10c each; doz. \$1.00.

141—**LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS.** Very large flowers with long spurs which add greatly to their grace and beauty. The colors are shades of blue, pink, and yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c. Plants. 10c each; doz. \$1.00.

142—**COERULEA.** Flowers of the largest size and of a beautiful shade of violet blue, with white centers. One of the very handsomest single varieties. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

143—**MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S LONG SPUR STRAIN.** A very choice selection of varieties with the longest spurs and most attractive colors. The long graceful spurs add greatly to the charm of these flowers. There are no finer Columbines grown. Pkt. 20c; 2 pkts. 35c.

144—**DOUBLE, MIXED COLORS.** The double-flowered kinds are not as large as the single varieties, and in our opinion are not as handsome. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

BELLIS, OR DOUBLE DAISY

These pretty double daisies are quite hardy and need only a little protection of leaves or litter. They are especially useful for edges of borders or beds, as they are only 6 to 8 inches high. Blooms from April to August.

230—**DOUBLE MIXED COLORS.** Composed of pink, white and rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(*Campanula medium*)

Very handsome flowers that make a beautiful display in the garden, especially if grouped.



Canterbury Bells

Plants by Parcel Post

We will deliver flowering plants ordered by the dozen, or smaller quantities, by parcel post without extra charge.

When ordered in quantities of 50 or 100 they should be sent by express, as they will go more safely and at less expense.

When seeds and plants are ordered together in the winter, the seeds will be sent at once and the plants later when it is time to set them out.

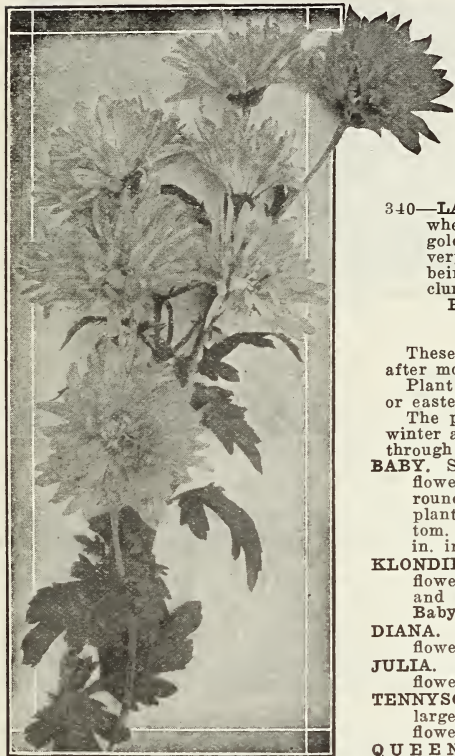


1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



Hardy Chrysanthemums

PRICE. Strong plants, 12c each; \$1.25 per dozen; 25 plants, assorted varieties \$2.25.

NOTE. When plants are sent by mail it is necessary to add postage sufficient to carry 3 pounds for each dozen plants if the earth is left on the roots. If earth is removed they weigh only 1 pound per dozen. We can send them either way.

DELPHINIUM OR HARDY LARKSPUR



Coreopsis

OTHER CAMPANULAS OR BELL FLOWERS

Both the kinds given below are hardy and will last for a number of years. They do best in a rich soil and partial shade. They are very handsome plants remaining in flower a long time.

260—PERSICIFOLIA or PEACH BELLS. One of the most beautiful varieties, grows 2 to 3 feet high and has large blue bell-shaped flowers. Blooms in June and July. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

261—PYRAMIDALIS. Called "Chimney Bell-flower." Grows 4 to 5 feet tall with long stately spikes of large porcelain-blue flowers. Commences to bloom in August and continues a month or more. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

COREOPSIS

340—LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. A grand hardy flower that succeeds everywhere and blooms all summer and fall. The flowers are 2 inches across, bright golden yellow with brown centers. They grow on long, graceful stems and are very handsome on the plant, as well as for cutting. They will last a week after being cut. The plant grows 2 to 3 feet high and in two years will form a large clump. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 65c.

Plants. 10c each; doz. 75c; 50 plants \$2.50.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These small, hardy varieties produce a great profusion of blooms late in the fall after most other flowers have been killed by frost.

Plant in a sheltered spot, such as by the side of a wall or building with a southern or eastern exposure if possible.

The plants may be taken up, placed in large pots or tubs in the house during the winter and will flower for a long time. Plants left in the open ground will usually come through the winter all right, and form large clumps increasing in size each year.

BABY. Small, bright yellow flowers, very full and round and cover the plant from top to bottom. Flowers ½ to ¾ in. in diam. Very pretty.

KLONDIKE. Golden yellow flowers of a deeper color and a little larger than Baby.

DIANA. Small, round, white flowers; very handsome.

JULIA. Small orange-scarlet flowers. Very bright.

TENNYSON. Light pink, large, handsome "aster-flowered" variety.

QUEEN OF WHITES. Creamy white; large and double.



Campanula, "Peach Bells"

Very ornamental plants, producing long spikes of brilliant blue flowers. Easily raised by sowing the seed in the open ground either in the spring or August and thinning the plants so that they stand two feet apart. Seed sown early in the spring will sometimes produce plants that flower in the fall. But to get good blooming plants the first year the seed should be sown in boxes in March, or earlier, and the seedlings transplanted to other boxes or "flats" when an inch high.

375—SEMI-DWARF HYBRIDS.

The spikes of flowers are often two feet long and the flowers are of beautiful shades of blue, ranging from light blue to the deepest indigo. The plants do not grow quite as tall as the old kinds, and have longer spikes of flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

PLANTS. Field grown, strong. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

376—CHINESE (Sinense). Very large gentian-blue flowers on stems 18 inches to 2 feet high. Blooms the first season if sown early. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

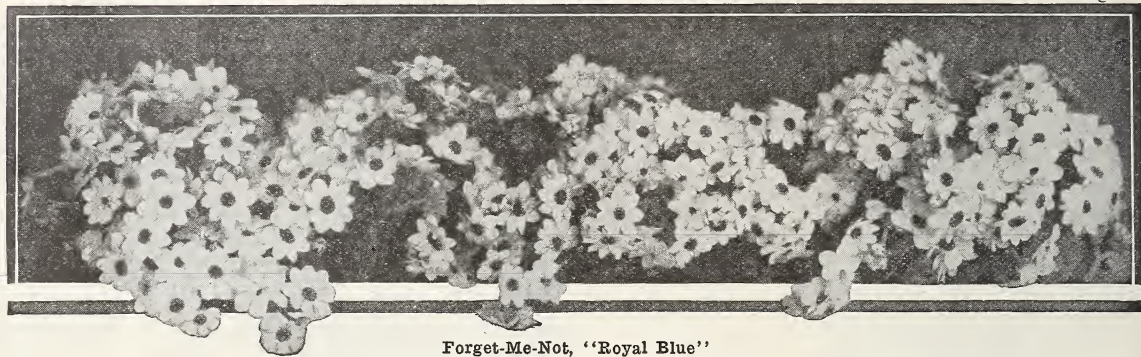
SHASTA DAISY

This new daisy originated in California and has met with great popularity. Flowers are like the wild Marguerites, but very much larger, often measuring four inches across, and are produced well above the plant on long graceful stems 1 to 2 feet in length, making very handsome flowers for vases and decorations.

If the seed is sown in the open ground in the spring good large plants will be obtained for flowering the following year.

370—ALASKA. A much improved variety of Shasta Daisy with very long overlapping petals of the purest white. Well grown flowers are often 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

PLANTS. Strong, field-grown plants that will bloom this year. 10c each; doz. 75c; 50 plants \$2.25.



Forget-Me-Not, "Royal Blue"

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)

A half hardy perennial easily grown from seed. It does best in a moist, partly shaded situation. Flowers the first season if sown early, and will live over winter if given a covering of leaves or other light protection, and will last for a number of years. The seed may be sown in early spring or during the summer.



Foxglove

435—**PALUSTRIS**. The true Forget-Me-Not. Charming blue flowers with white centers. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

436—**ROYAL BLUE**. A beautiful new variety of Alpine Forget-Me-Not with very large flowers of a deep blue—a richer color than other kinds. A fine variety for pot culture as well as the open ground. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 20c. Plants 10c each; doz. 85c.

437—**MIXED COLORS**. Composed of Alpine varieties of various colors, including white, pink and different shades of blue. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c. Plants 10c each; doz. 75c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)

These old-fashioned flowers are handsome raised as a background for lower growing kinds. The tall stately spikes of flowers are ornamental and beautiful.

GLOXINIODES. The handsomest variety, with very large gloxinia-like flowers. We offer this variety in both pure white and mixed colors.

445—**White**. The most pleasing color; the large white flowers stand out in marked contrast to the green foliage. Pkt. 8c; 3 pkts. 15c.

446—**Mixed Colors**. All the best colors mixed. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c. Plants. Field-grown, 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

The hardy single Gaillardias are easily raised in any good soil and bloom continually from July until late in the fall. The flowers are deep crimson edged with gold and stand up on long stems, making most graceful and ornamental flowers both in the garden and when cut.

455—**GRAN-**

DIFLORA.

The improved large-flow-
ering variety.
Pkt.
5c; ¼ oz.
20c.

PLANTS.

Strong,
field grown
10c each;
doz. \$1.10.



Gaillardia grandiflora

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

There are two similar varieties of "Baby's Breath." *Elegans* is an annual and not as handsome as the hardy variety *Paniculata* which blooms earlier and lasts longer after cutting. (For the annual variety, see page 72).

471—**PANICULATA**. Very pretty, small, pure white flowers, very effective when grown among other flowers or arranged with them when cut. Every complete garden should have some for this purpose, especially when flowers are raised for market. The plant grows 2 to 4 feet high, forming a small bush. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

Plants. Strong field grown, 10c each; doz. \$1.00; 50 plants \$3.00.



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N.Y.

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HOLLYHOCKS

It is easy to raise beautiful, double Hollyhocks if you get the right seed. Sow the seed in the early summer and set out the plants where they are to grow in October or November, and they will make strong, vigorous plants the next summer.

CHATER'S SUPERB. A magnificent strain of hollyhocks. The flowers are of the **largest size**, perfectly double, and grow close together on the stem, forming a long spike of the most beautiful flowers equal to camellias. These are undoubtedly the finest double hollyhocks grown.

We can furnish the following colors separate, and also mixed:

480—White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. 481—Rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. 482—Yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. 483—Maroon. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. 484—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

485—**SINGLE.** Single hollyhocks are more vigorous and resist rust better than the double, and are very handsome. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

KUDZU VINE

(*Pueraria thunbergiana*)

500—A hardy perennial vine of remarkably rapid growth, and valuable for covering arbors, old trees, verandas, etc. The foliage is luxuriant and handsome and the flowers are bright purple, of small size and produced in clusters.

The seed may be sown in the spring and the vines will grow 10 or 20 feet the first season, dying down in the winter, and the next season will grow 40 feet or more. Pkt. 10c.

LUPINE

(*Lupinus*)

There are only a few really good blue flowers, and the Lupine is one of them. The flowers grow on long spikes standing 3 feet high and well above the handsome foliage. They are in bloom during most of June in the North, and in May further South. They are perfectly hardy.

525—**POLYPHYLLUS**—Blue. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

526—**POLYPHYLLUS**—Mixed Colors. Blue, white and pink. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

HARDY POPPIES

720—**ORIENTAL.** These magnificent poppies make a brilliant display of color in the garden in May and June, and are very handsome as cut flowers.

The flowers are cup-shaped and as large as a small bowl—6 inches or more across, and grow on long, stiff stems 3 to 4 feet high. The color is fiery scarlet.

If raised from seed it should be sown in the spring and the plants set out in August or September where they are to remain for several years undisturbed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

Plants. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

721—**Oriental Hybrids.** These new hybrids vary in color. A considerable proportion are scarlet like the original Oriental, but some are of various shades of pink, lilac and rose, and are very handsome and interesting. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

722—**Iceland Poppies.** They flower the first year if seed is sown early in the spring. The flowers are single and of beautiful colors, shading from deep yellow and scarlet to white. They stand in bold relief above the low growing plants on graceful stems a foot or more in length and have a delicate fragrance. They are perfectly hardy and will flower for a number of years. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

NOTE.—While these Iceland Poppies will flower the first year from seed sown in the spring, they do best if sown in August or September when they flower early in the following season.

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT

(*Iberis Sempervirens*)

274—A very handsome border plant producing large heads or spikes of pure white flowers early in the spring. It is perfectly hardy and is well adapted for cemeteries as well as for edges and borders in the garden. One foot high. Pkt. 10c.

PYRETHRUM OR "PAINTED DAISY"

(*Pyrethrum roseum hybridum*)

740—A charming flower of early culture and should be more generally grown.

The picture shown here is a photograph of a part of a clump on our own grounds from seed sown the year before. The beauty of the flowers is in their coloring, which cannot be reproduced here. They are like large daisies, but of various shades of pink, deep red and purple and make a pretty show in the garden and very handsome cut flowers, having stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet long. The plants are perfectly hardy and will last for years, flowering most of the summer.

Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Plants 10c each; doz. \$1.00.

HARDY PHLOX

One of the most satisfactory of all hardy flowering plants. When planted in groups or clumps they are magnificent and remain in flower nearly all summer, one season of bloom succeeding the other closely.

The plants should be set out 18 inches apart in good, rich soil if possible and the ground should be kept well cultivated. The plants we offer are all strong field grown.

RICHARD WALLACE. White, with large violet eye, fine.

r. G. VAN LASSBURG. The finest pure white phlox, with individual flowers as large as a half dollar.

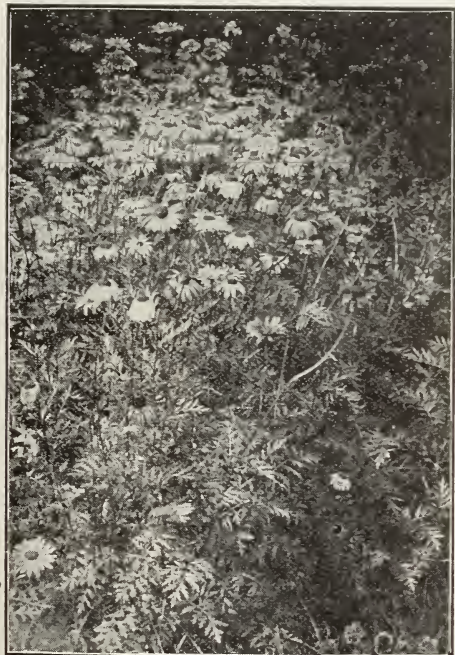
SIR EDWARD LANDSEER. Bright crimson, very handsome.

MME. BEZANSON. One of the very finest, bright-red varieties. Considered the best of this color.

LE MADRI. Deep velvety purple.

LUMINEAUX. Light rose pink with crimson eye.

PLANTS. Field grown. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.



Pyrethrum, or "Painted Daisy"

SCABIOSA

780—**CAUCASICA.** Very handsome flowers either for the garden or house. They last a long time after cutting and are very attractive flowers, being of a beautiful shade of light lavender blue and have graceful stems. 18 to 20 inches long. They commence to bloom last of June and continue through September. Perfectly hardy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

PLANTS. Field grown plants, 20c each; doz. \$2.00.

PERENNIAL OR HARDY SWEET PEAS

(Lathyrus)

The hardy sweet pea will last for years when once established. The vines grow six feet or more in length and are covered for months with flowers which grow on upright stems holding six to eight blossoms. A very ornamental vine for covering fences, walls, etc.

910—**Mixed Colors, white and rose pink.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

SWEET WILLIAMS

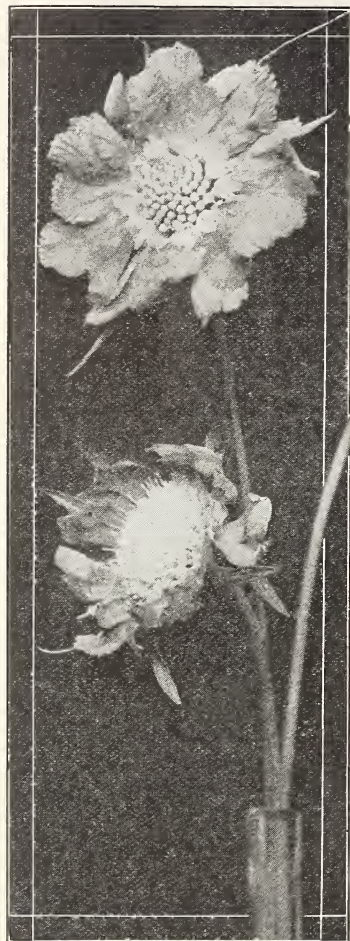
The improved large-flowering varieties of Sweet William produce a wonderful display of color and are very attractive in beds or borders as well as for cut flowers.

Seed should be sown in the spring or summer, and the plants may be transplanted in the fall or following spring, so they stand about a foot apart. They are perfectly hardy.

The "Perfection" strain we offer has the very largest flowers and the clearest and most desirable colors. Plants grow 18 to 20 inches high.

915—**PERFECTION, White.**
Large, white flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

916—**Maroon.**
A rich color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.



Scabiosa Caucasica

917—**Newport Pink.** Very pretty shade of salmon. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

918—**Scarlet Beauty.** A beautiful new variety with bright scarlet flowers; very showy and effective. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.

919—**Mixed Colors.** Includes all the very finest single varieties. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

PLANTS. Mixed Colors. They will flower this year. Each 10c; doz. 75c; 50 plants \$2.50.

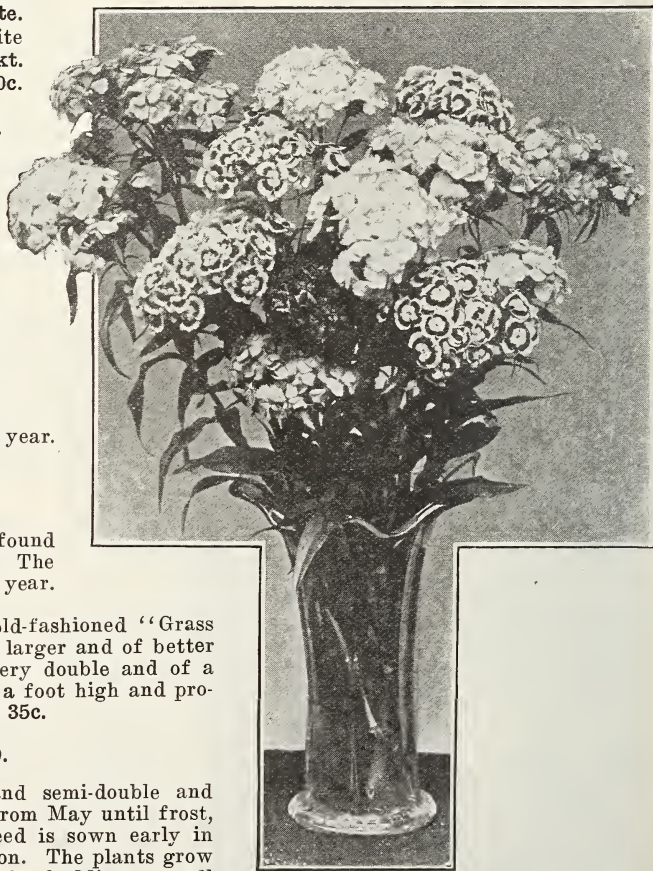
HARDY GRASS OR SPICE PINKS

These hardy fragrant Pinks were always to be found in the old gardens, and are still great favorites. The plants we offer are field grown and will flower this year.

400—**Dwarf Double Pinks.** These are the old-fashioned "Grass Pinks," but are larger and of better colors than the old kind. The flowers are very double and of a rich spicy fragrance. The plants grow about a foot high and produce a great many flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

Plants—Dwarf Double. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

401—**Cyclops Pink.** The flowers are single and semi-double and borne in great profusion from May until frost, after the plant is established; and if the seed is sown early in boxes or hotbed, they will flower the first season. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, and are valuable for bedding as well as cutting. The flowers are of beautiful shades of red and deep pink and are very fragrant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.



Sweet Williams



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JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

COLDWATER, N. Y.

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FLOWERING BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

The following bulbs are not hardy and should be taken up in the fall after they are through flowering. The bulbs may be dried and kept in a frost-proof place over winter and set out again in the spring.

CANNAS

For lawn decoration there is no plant equal to the improved varieties of cannas. Their bright, luxuriant foliage and long spike of brilliant flowers make a beautiful display in beds and borders. The roots should be started in pots in the house or hotbed in March or first part of April and the plants set out in the open when danger of frost is past. Or the roots may be set out in the open ground about May 1 in this latitude, but will not flower so early. The following are among the newest and best varieties of large-flowering cannas for bedding.

HUNGARIA—A beautiful new pink canna the color of a La France rose. The flowers are very large and produced on immense trusses. Green foliage 3½ feet. Each 15c; doz. \$1.25.

Firebird. By far the best red canna with green foliage. The flowers are immense and of a glowing bright scarlet. Grows 4½ feet tall. Each 15c; doz. \$1.50.

LONG BRANCH. A grand new orchid-flowering canna with immense flowers of a bright crimson, edged with a wide irregular band of gold. One of the very best of the newer kinds. Green foliage; 5 feet.

WM. SAUNDERS. Another new variety, considered the best bronze-leaved canna for bedding, as it grows only 3½ feet high and produces immense flowers of a glowing crimson-scarlet color often 5 inches across. Each 15c; doz. \$1.25.

KING HUMBERT. This is one of the very finest cannas yet produced. The flowers are of immense size, often 6 inches across, and the color is an intense orange-scarlet with deep red markings. The leaves are bronze-red and the whole effect is very striking. Should be in every collection. 4½ feet.

SOUV. d'ANTOINE CROZY. Brilliant scarlet flowers edged with gold. One of the most showy and attractive grown. Flowers large and abundant and do not fade in the sun. Green foliage; 4 feet.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Rich golden yellow, dotted with crimson; large and handsome flowers. Green foliage; 4½ feet.

J. D. EISELE. Flowers of large size and a beautiful shade of vermillion scarlet with an orange shading; one of the very finest. Green foliage; 5 feet.

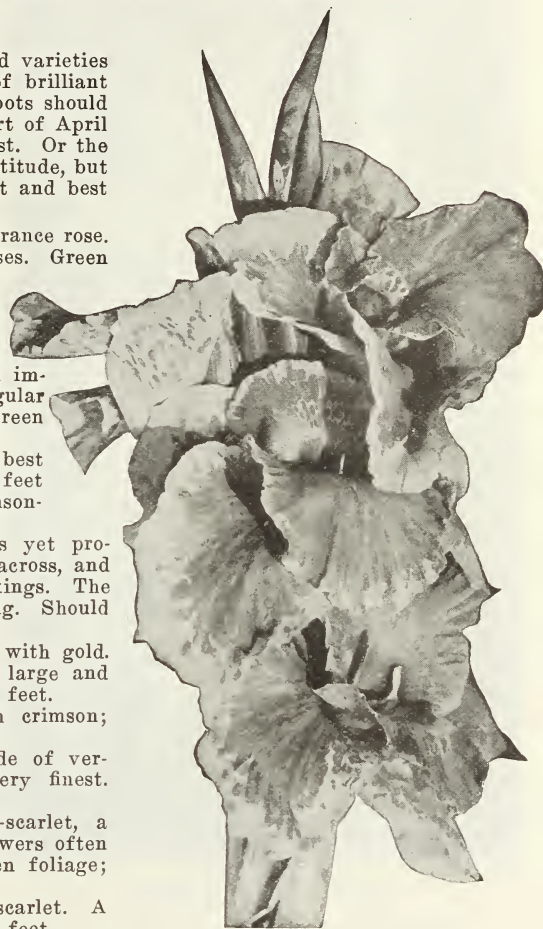
PENNSYLVANIA. Immense flower of an intense orange-scarlet, a charming shade of color and one of the best cannas. Flowers often 7 inches across and produced in great abundance. Green foliage; 5½ feet.

LOUISIANA. Immense orchid-like flowers of a most vivid scarlet. A tall plant suitable for center of a bed. Green foliage, 6 feet.

JEAN TESSOT. Most brilliant glowing scarlet. Large flowers and very handsome. One of the best we have seen. Green foliage; 5 feet.

PRICE. Good dormant roots of the above varieties, except where noted, 10c each; per doz. 75c; 50 roots \$2.75.

BY MAIL. Canna roots weigh 2 pounds per dozen. Add the necessary postage when the roots are to be sent by parcel post. See rates on page 6.



Canna

GOOD RESULTS WITH CANNAS

To get cannas that will bloom early in the summer the bulbs should be planted in boxes or pots in a warm place early in April. A hot-bed is a good place to start the bulbs, but they will do well in a box placed in a sunny window in a room that is kept warm.

The soil should be as light and full of humus as it is possible to get. Place the bulbs so the eyes or tops are two inches below the surface, water thoroughly and keep very warm. No light is necessary until the sprouts come through the ground.

Set out the plants about the last of May in the open ground 1½ to 2 feet apart. It is well to place the tall varieties in the center of a group, arranging the shorter kinds around the outside.

The land should be made rich with stable manure and the bed should be watered thoroughly once a week if the weather is very dry.

TUBEROSES

Tuberose are very easily raised in the open ground in the summer, and are very ornamental. The flowers have an intensely sweet fragrance. The bulbs should be set out as soon as the soil is warm in the spring and will flower in August and September. They can also be raised in pots in the house.

EXCELSIOR DWARF PEARL. The best variety. Flowers large, pure white, double and crowded on the stalk. Large bulbs. 8c each; 35c per doz.; 2 doz. for 60c. Add for postage at the rate of 1 pound per dozen bulbs.



GLADIOLUS

Many people do not appreciate the wonderful improvement made in the Gladiolus during the past few years. The newer varieties are truly magnificent.

They are the most attractive, useful and most easily grown of all summer flowering bulbs. As cut flowers through the summer and autumn they are unsurpassed. When put in water new flowers open out every day so a good spike will last for ten days in good condition if the faded flowers are picked off.

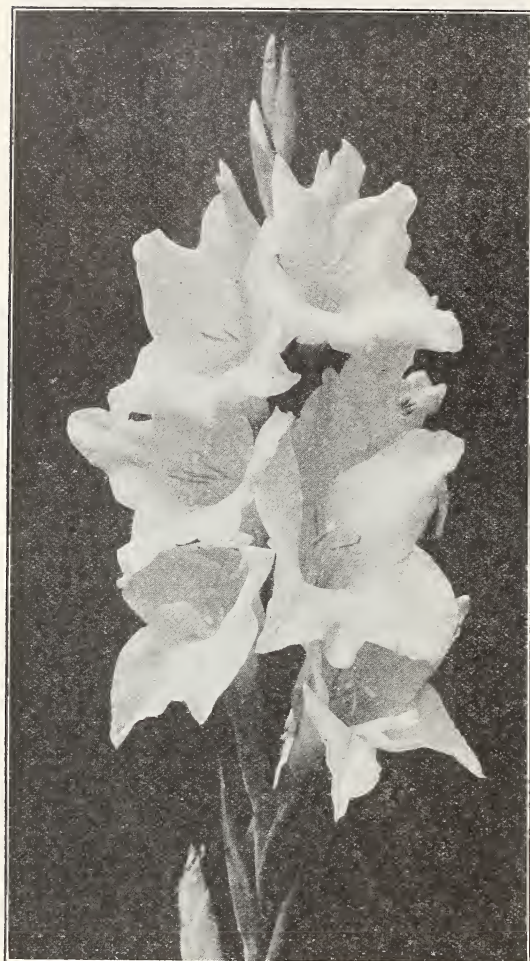
The culture of Gladiolus is very simple, and satisfactory results can be obtained even under the most ordinary conditions. All that is required is fairly good soil and enough attention to keep weeds down.

The bulbs should be set out during May or first part of June. If the best spikes for cutting are wanted plant the bulbs in rows 3 feet apart and 4 to 6 inches in the row, and 4 inches deep. For mass effect, the bulbs may be set 8 to 10 inches apart in groups. Fresh stable manure should not be used. In very dry weather watering during the blooming period is of benefit.

The varieties we offer are chosen from among the hundreds of kinds now on the market because of their superior qualities. The list includes nothing but **really fine** varieties of the **most improved type**. We have eliminated all small flowered kinds and those of undesirable colors. The bulbs we offer are of **our own growing** and are all first size and will give the finest flowers this season.

50

Each. Doz. Bulbs



Gladiolus—Glory of Holland

scarlet that always attracts attention. The spikes of flowers are often 2 feet long with 8 or 10 flowers out at one time. 4 to 5 feet tall.

| | | | |
|--|-----|------|------|
| RUFFLED GLORY. The flowers are creamy white and the edges of the petals are beautifully ruffled. A charming variety. | .10 | .60 | 2.25 |
| BARON HULOT. This is considered the best "blue" gladiolus. The flowers are large and the color is of an indigo shade. Very unusual and handsome | .05 | .45 | 1.50 |
| GLORY OF HOLLAND. Pure creamy white; large and very handsome. One of the very best white varieties. Of vigorous growth, the spikes of flowers standing 4 feet or more high | .08 | .50 | 1.50 |
| HALLEY. A very early flowering variety with immense flowers of a deep salmon pink. In the throat are small white blotches marked with scarlet. The finest early variety | .05 | .45 | 1.35 |
| SCHWABEN. Desidedly the finest yellow gladiolus. A very vigorous grower producing long spikes of very large flowers 6 inches across. The color is clear canary yellow. | .10 | .85 | 3.00 |
| PEACE. (See colored plate, page 79.) A charming new variety almost white with purple markings on lower petals. The flowers are immense and open nearly the whole length of the spike at the same time | .10 | .80 | 2.50 |
| WAR. (See colored plate, page 79.) A magnificent new gladiolus that always gets much admiration. The flowers are of immense size and of a deep glowing crimson. The finest deep red gladiolus yet produced. Spikes of flowers very long and 8 to 10 flowers are out at one time | .12 | 1.00 | 3.50 |
| NIAGARA. (See colored plate, page 79.) Creamy white flowers with lower petals deeper yellow and the ends splashed with carmine. The throat is also marked with a spot of carmine. The flowers are very large and well expanded. One of the finest light colored varieties | .10 | .75 | 3.00 |
| MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. A magnificent flower of the largest size, and a beautiful shade of color, salmon pink deepening towards the center with a large deep red blotch in the throat | .15 | 1.25 | 3.75 |

| | | | |
|--|--------|--------|-------|
| DAWN (Tracy's.) One of the very finest of the new varieties. The color is light salmon or shell pink shading to white inside, with purple markings on the lower petals. The flowers are very large and of fine form | \$0.15 | \$1.75 | \$... |
|--|--------|--------|-------|

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| PANAMA. A most beautiful gladiolus having flowers of the largest size and graceful form, while the color is a charming shade of deep salmon pink with a silvery luster. One of the very best | .08 | .80 | 2.75 |
|---|-----|-----|------|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| MRS. FRANCIS KING. The large flowers are of an intense vermilion | | | |
|---|--|--|--|



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



GLADIOLUS—Continued

| | Each. | Doz. | 50 Bulbs |
|--|--------|--------|-------------|
| AMERICA. A beautiful variety with large flowers of a delicate and charming shade of lavender pink. One of the best for florists..... | \$0.05 | \$0.35 | \$1.25 |
| MIXTURE NO. 1. This mixture is made up by mixing about an equal number of bulbs of the following handsome named varieties which comprise all the best colors; Glory of Holland (white), Baron Hulot (blue), Mrs. Francis King (bright red), Halley (early salmon pink) America (light pink). This mixture is far superior to ordinary "mixed gladiolus" which usually contain only the cheap, inferior kinds | .05 | .35 | 1.25 |
| MIXTURE NO. 2. This mixture is composed of all the varieties described above including the best new kinds, such as Niagara , War , Schwaben , Peace , etc., which usually sell for much higher prices | .. | .60 | 2.25 |
| Primulinus Hybrids. The <i>Primulinus gladiolus</i> is a class having much smaller flowers than the other kinds but they are far more graceful and of soft pleasing colors. The spikes of flowers are long, slender and graceful. The colors are mostly yellow, pink and red, of soft, delicate shades, making very useful flowers for indoor decorating. We have a mixture of the most desirable colors | .10 | 1.00 | 3.50 |
| Special Offer. We will send 2 bulbs of each of the following six varieties for 75c. They would cost separately \$1.04: Halley , War , America , Glory of Holland , Niagara , Schwaben . These are the very finest varieties and will give a lot of beautiful flowers. Order simply "Gladiolus, Special offer 75c." | | | |

POSTAGE EXTRA. If bulbs are to be sent by mail add for postage on ½ pound for each dozen bulbs, or 8 pounds for 100 bulbs.

Sept. 7, 1918.

"I have never had finer Gladioli (rather a specialty in my garden) than from your bulbs sent me last spring. The spikes of Mrs. Frank Pendleton, War, Baron Hulot, Mrs. Francis King, etc., have been really phenomenal."—Miss M. E. Hale, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

PLANTS OF ANNUAL FLOWERS

The following plants are annuals (except Pansy) and will bloom early in the summer. They will be ready to send on the dates given below, and cannot be sent earlier.

| | Doz. | 50 | 100 |
|---|------|-------|-------|
| ASTERS. Strong plants of the following varieties ready June 1st: Moreton Pink , Royal Purple , Royal White , Peerless Pink , Rose King , Lavender Rochester , Late Branching White , Late Branching Rose , Late Branching mixed colors . Ready May 15th | .30 | 1.00 | 1.85 |
| CARNATION , Giant Marguerite . Will bloom in the open ground all summer. Ready May 15 | .40 | 1.75 | |
| HELIOTROPE. Large flowering. Grows 2 feet tall with very large flowers. Ready May 15 | .50 | 2.00 | |
| LARKSPUR , Tall Branching , Mixed Colors . Long spikes of double flowers, pink, lavender, blue and white. Ready May 15 | .25 | .80 | 1.50 |
| PANSY , Johnson's Giant , Mixed Colors . These plants will bloom in the summer and fall, and if protected will live over winter and flower very early in the spring. Ready May 15.. | .35 | 1.30 | 2.50 |
| PETUNIAS , Harris' Perfection Double . Beautiful large double flowers. (See description, page 76.) Plants ready May 15 | .75 | | |
| SALVIA or Scarlet Sage , Bonfire . These are beautiful plants for beds on the lawn, or around the sides of houses. There is no more attractive plant for this purpose. Strong plants ready May 15 | .70 | 2.50 | |
| STOCKS , Beauty of Nice . Double pink flowers on long spikes; very fragrant. Ready May 15 | .35 | 1.00 | |
| Old Rose . A beautiful variety | .35 | 1.00 | |
| Bianca . White, fragrant. Ready May 15 | .35 | 1.00 | |
| SNAPDRAGON , Mixed Colors . Strong plants ready May 15 | .35 | 1.00 | |
| ZINNIA , Double Giant , Mixed Colors . These plants will flower early and continue in bloom all summer, making a gorgeous display of color. Ready May 15 | .25 | .80 | 1.50 |

POSTAGE EXTRA. When plants are to be sent by parcel post postage must be added to cover cost of mail.

Weights Are as Follows: Asters, Carnations, Heliotrope, Larkspur, Petunia, Pansy, Stocks and Snapdragon, Doz. ½ lb.; 50 plants 2 lbs.; 100 plants 5 lbs. Salvia and Zinnia, Doz. 2 lbs.; 50 plants 4 lbs.; 100 plants 8 lbs.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

We guarantee the plants or bulbs that we sell to reach the purchaser in good condition. If any plants or bulbs should arrive in poor condition, so that they cannot be saved, notice must be sent to us immediately and more plants will be sent to replace those that are not good. We cannot, however, consider any claim for plants arriving in poor condition if notice is not sent to us within three days after the plants are received.

If you have occasion to write us in regard to plants that have been received in unsatisfactory condition, please mention the date when received and state just how many plants of each kind are not good.

The seeds purchased of you last season were perfectly satisfactory and produced large crops, although we had a very dry time of it throughout the summer. We would add that out of four prominent seed concerns tried out by us last season it gives us pleasure to say yours were the most satisfactory of the whole lot.—J. S. Ferguson & Son.



A Well-Kept Strawberry Garden Mulched with Clean Straw

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

The best time to set out strawberries is in the spring, when they will grow all summer and form a good bed of plants that will bear profusely the following year.

The plants should be set out in good rich soil in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and a foot apart in the row. It is best to set out the plants as soon as the ground can be gotten into good condition in the spring, but they will do very well if set out as late as the middle or last of May.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. We assume all risks of the plants reaching the purchaser in good condition. If the plants are not satisfactory and in good order when received, we must be notified at once, and the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the purchaser. But it must be distinctly understood that we will not hold ourselves responsible for the treatment of the plants after they are received by the purchaser. Perfectly good plants are often ruined by improper planting or unfavorable weather after they are set out. Our responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered in good condition.

THE SHERMAN STRAWBERRY

We have never raised a strawberry quite equal to the Sherman. The plants are of wonderful vigor with long, strong stems and large deep green leaves.

The berries are large, smooth, round, beautifully colored and of high quality. But what is more remarkable they continue to ripen for a month to six weeks, or nearly twice as long as other varieties.

The berries commence to ripen medium early, and long after other kinds are past and gone you can go to the row of Sher-mans and find plenty of nice big berries.

This long-season habit makes the Sherman a grand berry for the home garden as well as for market. If you have some early kind and the Sherman you will have berries from the very first to the last of the season.

The Sherman produces wonderful crops. We believe a row of this variety will yield twice as many quarts of berries as any other kind with fruit of as high quality.

The great productiveness and healthy foliage of this berry make it a valuable one for market as well as the home garden. The berries are firm enough to stand handling well.

The flowers are imperfect and therefore should be some other perfect flowering variety planted with the Sherman to fertilize the blossoms.

Price. Dozen 50c; 50 plants \$1.10; 100 plants \$2.00.

Senator Dunlap. We consider this one of the best early varieties for the home garden. The berries are large, of good color and are sweet and of high flavor. The plants are vigorous, healthy and produce great crops of berries. The flowers are perfect. Doz. 40c; 50 plants 85c; 100 plants \$1.50.

COLLECTION OF STRAWBERRIES FOR THE HOME GARDEN

We will send 100 strawberry plants composed of 50 Sherman and 50 Senator Dunlap for \$1.25 postpaid.

These 100 plants if given good care will produce a lot of fine berries next year.

Set them out 15 to 18 in. apart in a row. If you make two rows have them 4 feet apart.

When the "runners" start it is well to see that the young plants take root at about a foot from the parent plant.

When four or five new plants are well rooted keep all other runners cut off. Fertilize with any good fertilizer such as is used for corn or potatoes; or better still use hen manure which can be applied any time during the summer or fall, and worked into the ground with hoe or cultivator. It is best to apply either fertilizer or manure when the plants are first set out.



1919

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.
COLDWATER, N.Y.

1919



FALL OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

These new strawberries are truly ever-bearing. The young plants when set out in the spring start to bear fruit before they have hardly taken root and continue to bear all through the summer and fall. The largest quantity of berries on plants set out in the spring is usually produced in August and September, although they will continue to fruit through October.

These same plants will start bearing again in the spring and produce a crop in June and another crop in August and September if not allowed to over-bear.

These ever-bearing strawberries should have rich land and the best of care. Treat the same as other berries. Be careful to pick off the fruit stems or blossoms when the plants are first set out and for a few weeks afterward.

NOTE.—To get a good crop of berries the first year, the plants must be set out early. Do not wait until June, but order the plants early and set them out by the first of May in the North, and earlier farther south.

Progressive. This new fall-bearing berry has proved superior in many ways to the older kinds. The berries are of delicious flavor, being fully equal to the best June berries, which cannot be said of the older kinds. The berries are of good size, though not quite as large as Superb, and of a deep red. The flavor is rich, sprightly and delicious. The berries retain their fine flavor until late in the fall. The plants are vigorous and healthy and produce immense crops. With this new variety anyone can have delicious strawberries during August, September and October. The flowers are perfect. Price, 50c per dozen; 50 plants \$1.50; 100 plants \$2.75.

Superb. The berries are very large, smooth and handsome and of fairly good flavor. The berries are often 1½ inches across and 4½ inches around. While the flavor of these berries is not equal to the smaller ones of the "Progressive" yet they are so large and handsome they sell better in market. Doz. 50c; 50 plants for \$1.50; 100 plants for \$2.75.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We raise large quantities of cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes and other plants, and aim to have them of superior quality to the plants usually sold.

The plants are all carefully packed and we guarantee their safe arrival in good condition.

We shall be glad to quote special prices on large lots if you will let us know the kinds and quantities required.

BY PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS. We can send plants by parcel post if the necessary postage is added to the price. See rate, page 6.

Weights of plants are as follows: Cabbage, Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts, 3 lbs. per 100. Celery, 2 lbs. per 100, 15 lbs. per 1000. Tomato and Egg Plant weigh 2 pounds per dozen, 10 pounds per 100. Pepper plants 1 pound per doz. 5 pounds per 100.

Cabbage Plants. Early transplanted plants, ready April 15 to May 15. These plants are well hardened and will stand frost without injury. They are far superior to plants grown in frames without transplanting. Such plants, of course, can be sold much cheaper. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market. 15c per doz.; 85c per 100; \$6.50 per 1000.

Field-grown plants, all leading varieties, ready from June 20 to July 20. 40c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000; 5000 or more at \$1.75 per 1000. Please write for prices on large lots stating quantity and varieties required.

Cauliflower. Early transplanted plants, ready May 1. Early Snowball. 30c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

Field-grown plants, ready June 20 to July 20. Snowball and Danish Giant or Dry Weather. 15c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$4.50 per 1000.

Celery. Early transplanted plants, ready middle of May. Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume. 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1000.

Field-grown, strong, stocky plants of the following varieties: Golden Self-Blanching, Easy Blanching, White Plume, French's Success, Giant Pascal and New Rose, ready last of June, or first of July. 40c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000. Write for prices on larger lots.

Brussels Sprouts. Field-grown plants, ready June 20. Doz. 15c; 60c per 100.

Egg Plant. As these plants are easily injured in transplanting we raise them in pots and wrap the ball of earth in paper so as not to disturb the roots. Black Beauty, ready May 25. 75c per dozen; 50 plants for \$2.50.

Pepper. Strong transplanted plants ready last of May. Varieties: Harris' Earliest, Giant Crimson, Ruby King, Neapolitan, New Giant Cayenne. 25c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.

Tomato. Our tomato plants are strong and stocky and are well hardened, and are much superior to plants taken directly out of greenhouses. Varieties: New Extra Early Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Success, Stone, Dwarf Champion, Tucker's Favorite, Ponderosa and Golden Queen (yellow). 25c per doz.; \$1.40 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000.

UNTRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS from the seed bed. Nice little plants ready to set out in frames or pots; all above varieties, 50 plants 25c; 100, 45c; 1000, \$2.50. Weight packed for mailing, 1 pound per 100 plants.

These untransplanted plants are not ready to set out in the open ground but must be transplanted into frames or boxes where they can grow for a few weeks.

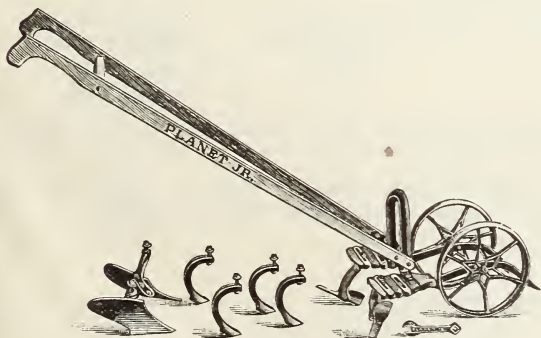
GARDEN TOOLS, ETC.

Lang's Hand Weeder. A very useful tool for hand weeding. A boy with one of these weeders can do twice as much work in a day as he could without it. Price, 25c each; 3 for 60c.

Garden Line. Good strong hemp garden line, 50 feet, 50c; (by mail, 55c); 100 feet, 85c; 200 feet, \$1.50. Weight 2 lbs.

Garden Stalks or Labels. Very useful for marking the name of seeds sown in the garden or hotbed; stalks 12 inches long, the best size for garden use. 20c per doz.; 85c per 100.

Pot Labels. Four inches long. 25c per 100; \$1.20 per 1000.



PLANET, JR., DOUBLE WHEEL HOE NO. 12

A wheel hoe is almost a necessity in a garden of any considerable size. Five times as much ground can be covered in an hour as with a hand hoe and the work is done just as well or better.

This wheel hoe is equipped with a pair of hoes, four narrow teeth, and a pair of plows, which are very useful.

We use a considerable number of these wheel hoes on our own grounds and find them indispensable. Price complete \$12.50.

No. 13, plain wheel hoe without the narrow teeth or plows, \$9.00.



1919

HARRIS' SEEDS

1919



INSECTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS

Arsenate of Lead. We find this a much better and cheaper poison than Paris green for use on potatoes, apple trees, etc. It is in paste form and should be applied with water, using 1 lb. to 20 gals. of water. 1-lb. can 35c; 12½-lb. pails \$2.75 each; 25-lb. pails \$4.85; 50-lb. kegs \$9.00; 100-lb. kegs \$17.50.

TOBACCO DUST. Tobacco dust is an excellent material for keeping bugs off cucumber, melon and squash vines. The dust should be applied when the leaves are wet so that it will adhere to them. It should be used in liberal quantities. For fumigating greenhouses the tobacco dust we sell is most excellent. It burns evenly and will light without the use of kerosene. 5 lbs. will fumigate a house 20 x 100 feet. 5-lb. package 50c; 10-lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. or more at 7c per lb.

FORMALIN (Formaldehyde, 40 per cent). A valuable disinfectant for destroying germs that cause diseases in plants. It is very effective when used to destroy smut germs in oats and scab on potatoes. To treat oats use 1 pint formalin to 50 gallons of water and soak ten minutes. For potatoes use 1 pint to 30 gallons and soak two hours. Pint 50c; quart 90c; gallon jug \$3.00.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP. For killing aphides or lice on roses and other plants we have found nothing so effective and convenient as Sulpho-Tobacco soap. Directions for use are printed on the cover of each cake. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons, and an 8-oz. cake 4 gallons of the solution. 3-oz. cakes 10c; 8-oz. cakes 20c.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. This is the most effective remedy for killing lice on poultry we have found. Death to Lice is a powder and is easily applied to the fowls by dusting it through the feathers. It kills the lice within a few minutes after applying. It should be used on setting hens and young chickens as soon as hatched. It is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate chickens. 15-ounce cans 25c. Full directions for use are printed on each can.

WHITE HELLEBORE. The best remedy for currant and cabbage worms. Apply dry or in water. Per lb. 85c.

Nitrate of Soda. This is the most soluble and quickly available form of nitrogen or "ammonia." It is of great benefit in forcing a strong, luxuriant growth in plants. It is especially valuable for cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and similar crops, as well as for grass and grain. It can be advantageously used as a top dressing after plants are up. It is immediately available to the plants when applied.

Gardeners should always have some nitrate of soda on hand and use it whenever they want to promote a quick, strong growth in plants. A little nitrate dissolved in water at the rate of about a tablespoonful (1 oz.) to 2 gallons of water will stimulate a rapid growth either when applied to plants in frames, greenhouses or the open ground. If your plants don't grow well, try a little nitrate on them—but don't use too much. 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$3.25. Please write for price. The price varies very much at different times.

INOCULATE YOUR ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES AND ALL OTHER LEGUME CROPS WITH

Mulford Cultures

Small Cost
Easy to Use

Large Returns
No Labor Expense



Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated
Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated; plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical.

THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Mulford Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and wornout fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to the soil and thus increase the yield of wheat, corn and other non-legume crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase the yield.

Mulford Cultures are prepared for

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER
RED CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER

COW PEAS
SOY BEANS
VETCH

GARDEN PEAS
GARDEN BEANS
LIMA BEANS
SWEET PEAS

A trial package (enough for a small garden) of Mulford Culture for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas will be sent for 25c each.

Be sure to state the particular kind of plant on which you desire to use the Mulford Cultures, otherwise we will not know what culture to send you.

PRICES: 5-Acre size\$5.00
1-Acre size 1.50
Garden Size (¼ acre)50

These prices include delivery.

ORDER SHEET

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

MORETON FARM, COLDWATER, N. Y.

Remittance may be sent by Check, Draft, P. O. Order, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. Amounts under \$1.00 may be sent in Postage Stamps. It is not safe to send silver.

Forward to (Name).....
Please write very distinctly

Post Office.....

Street or
R. F. D. Number } StateExpress or Freight Station.....
(If different from Post Office)How to be Sent
Please state on this line whether you wish the articles ordered sent by parcel post, express or freight.

Date.....1919

Ck., M. O., E. O., Cash, Stamps

Please do not write in above space

Amount of Order \$.....

Postage - - - \$.....

Total Remittance \$.....

Please state below whether you
raise vegetables for home use or
market.**IMPORTANT**—If the seeds or other articles ordered are to be sent by Parcel Post do not forget to add the necessary amount for postage.
See rates on page 6 of catalogue. Quarts of Beans, Corn and Peas weigh 2 lbs., pints 1 lb., pecks 16 lbs.**CONDITIONS OF SALE**—If the seeds here ordered should prove not true to name, or of inferior quality, we will refund the money paid for them or replace them without extra charge, but all our Seeds and Plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of the Seeds or Plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.—J. H. Co.

Quantity

Name of Seeds or Articles Wanted

Price

\$ cts.

If we are out of any of the varieties ordered, shall we substitute others equally good? Ans.....
or shall we return the money sent for them? Ans.....

Amount carried over

Quantity

Name of Seeds or Articles Wanted

Price
\$ cts.

Amount brought forward

If your order includes seeds in "packets" amounting to \$1.00 you may select seeds in "packets" amounting to 25c extra without charge, if given below.

If your order includes seeds in "packets" amounting to \$1.00 you may select seeds in "packets" amounting to 25c extra without charge, if given below.

Please tear out on this perforated line

BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKENS



Moreton Farm Buff Orpingtons—Cockerel and Pullets

These are magnificent fowls. Handsome to look at, good layers and delicious to eat—surpassing any other breed in this respect.

The chickens grow remarkably fast. In ten weeks they often get to weigh 3 pounds, and at six months they weigh 7 to 8 pounds. When fully matured the cocks weigh 9 to 10 pounds.

For the table there is no breed equal to the Buff Orpingtons. The flesh is tender, juicy and delicious. Anyone who wants to raise the best chickens for his own table or to sell to particular customers should raise Buff Orpingtons. They ought to pay well at the present high price of meat.

To illustrate the value of these fowls we might say that 25 old Buff Orpington hens discarded from our flock in September were sold to a butcher for \$64.80.

The young chickens are remarkably healthy, vigorous and strong.

The pullets start to lay when only six months old. We have had pullets hatched the last of May commence laying the middle of November. They lay well all winter.

They lay good size brown eggs which hatch well, and the chickens are very strong and vigorous.

Our Buff Orpingtons were raised from some of the best stock in the country and are fine, large, vigorous birds, perfectly pure-bred and high class in every way. The color of our flock is remarkably good, being much more uniform than is usual with this breed. There are very few flocks, even those of the best breeders who charge very high prices, that can compare with the Moreton Farm flock in size, vigor and beautiful golden buff color.

Mr. Wm. C. Sleight, of Corning, N. Y., writes, August 7, 1918:

"The Pen of Orpingtons purchased from you last spring has been more than satisfactory. I have had all the eggs needed in my family ever since their arrival. Their laying has been continuous and their broodiness easy to break up."

Mr. Thos. Brazier, of Vermont, writes, February 14, 1917:

"I just dressed two Orpington hens; one weighed 8¾ pounds and the other 9¼ pounds dressed. They cannot be beat for meat."

Get a Buff Orpington Cockerel and improve the size and quality of your flock. Orpington blood will make a great improvement in almost any flock of grades or mixed breeds.

Cockerels, extra fine \$6.00 each

These are the very finest birds we have; practically perfect in every way.

Cockerels, good utility stock \$3.75 each; 2 for \$7.00

There are large, vigorous, pure-bred cockerels, but have some slight defects in color of plumage or other minor points that make no difference for practical purposes.

Pullets, fine May hatched \$4.00 each

"Received the Buff Orpington Cockerel this afternoon. Am very much pleased with it. Everybody that has seen it says it is the finest chicken that ever came in this town."—J. M. Jennings, Gales Ferry, Conn.

Eggs. The eggs we offer are from carefully selected birds and will produce Buff Orpingtons of the highest class. The eggs can be sent by parcel post. See rates of postage on page 6. Weights are as follows:
1 setting 4 lbs., 2 setting 6 lbs., 50 eggs 10 lbs., 100 eggs 20 lbs.

| | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1 setting | 15 eggs | \$2.25 | 50 eggs | \$5.25 |
| 2 settings | 30 eggs | 4.25 | 100 eggs | 9.50 |

HARRIS' SEEDS



*Danish Ball-head Cabbage
short stemmed strain*